MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 JUNE 1984

Gulf War

Iraqi aircraft attacked an oil pumping station near Khorramabad and an oil refinery at Tabriz, scoring accurate and effective hits, a military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by INA. He admitted that one Iraqi plane was downed over Iranian territory. Tehran radio subsequently confirmed that an Iraqi aircraft was shot down during a "foiled" raid on the Tabriz refinery. Earlier, British shipping sources cited by INA disclosed that the ship hit by an Iraqi missile south of Khark Island on 30 May was the Liberian vessel *Atlanticos*, a large tanker chartered to a Japanese company. INA also cited reports that the Iraqi siege of Khark prompted Lloyd's to raise insurance premiums on shipping heading for the island and caused Iranian oil exports from Khark to fall from 1.7 million to 700,000 barrels per day.

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani reiterated Iran's warning that it will resist U.S. intervention in the Gulf, telling military personnel in a speech reported by Tehran radio that the Iranian people will respond by "heading for the Gulf in multitudes" to render it insecure. If Iran decides to harm oil installations in the Gulf states, "then we would do it in a way that they would be unable to rebuild them in the near future," he stated. The Majlis speaker charged that the lifestyle of the Gulf shaykhdoms is akin to "living in glass houses," because they depend on ports, installations, and oil pipelines that can be "destroyed by mortars, let alone air strikes."

Defense Minister Salim Sabah as-Salim denied that Kuwaiti forces have mobilized but disclosed that the Kuwaiti Air Force and air defenses are taking "special precautions," according to a statement to *AL-WATAN* cited by KUNA. He confirmed that Kuwait wishes to purchase Stinger missiles from the United States, adding that the latter has agreed in principle to this request. Earlier, *AL-WATAN* reported that despite Iran's preparations for a new offensive there are other signs that can be construed as a "hopeful development" in efforts to reduce tension. Iran has decided to close down the Voice of the Iraqi Islamic Revolution radio, for example, while Iraq has moderated its position toward Iraqis of Iranian origin, according to sources cited by the Kuwaiti paper.

In another development, Jordan's King Husayn discussed the situation in the Gulf "in light of the Iranian regime's escalation of its aggression against Iraq and Arab interests" during talks with the Bahraini amir in Manama, Amman radio and Manama television reported. Husayn affirmed Jordan's commitment to support Bahrain and other fraternal Arab states against this common danger, the radio said.

In Amman the paper *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* berated the U.S. Administration for its attempt to "play down" the Iranian attacks on Arab tankers, asserting that this policy is aimed at forcing a confrontation between Iran and the Gulf states in order to facilitate U.S. intervention in the area.

Lebanon

The security situation in Beirut deteriorated on the evening of 31 May as 4 people were killed and 45 others were wounded in shelling that was especially severe in the southern suburb, Beirut radio reported.

Earlier, after hearing Prime Minister Rashid Karami's policy statement, the Chamber of Deputies adjourned until 5 June, when it will debate the statement, the radio noted.

Egypt

Commenting on the recent People's Assembly elections in remarks reported by MENA, President Husni Mubarak said he wished that all competing parties had succeeded in obtaining representation in the Assembly so that it would represent all trends. The president stressed that there is nothing between himself and any party.

As for Egyptian-Soviet relations, Mubarak confirmed that the two countries will exchange ambassadors "soon," according to Cairo radio.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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AL-WATAN on Iraqi-Iran Rapprochement Moves

GF311620 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 30 May 84 pp 1, 19

[Sattar Jabbar article]

[Text] At a time when reports confirm that Iranians are massing additional troops near the Iraqi Majnun Islands in the southern sector of the warfront, and at a time when reports say that Iran has moved two divisions toward the Iraqi region of Hamid, well-informed sources informed *AL-WATAN* that the two warring parties, Iraq and Iran, have made decisions which have been construed by observers as a hopeful development in the efforts to reduce tension on the front. The sources said that Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, at the initiative of Ayatollah Montazeri — a moderate in comparison with Hashemi-Rafsanjani — has issued a decision to close down the radio of the Voice of the Iraqi Islamic Revolution, which broadcasts from Iran for 16 hours propaganda campaigns that malign the leaders of area countries. The sources said that the decision was made because Iranian leaders wanted to avoid the intensification of the conflict with area countries in order to create a psychological climate that is conducive to bringing about understanding among the countries of the region.

Arab diplomatic sources in Baghdad informed *AL-WATAN* that the Revolution Command Council has issued a decree signed by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn stating that any person of Iranian origin who holds Iraqi nationality by naturalization and was not affected by deportation orders that were issued at the beginning of the war is considered an Iraqi and is a subject of all Iraqi laws, even though some of his relatives are living in Iran. Observers view the decision as a qualitative development in the Iraqi stand. The sources said that one of the most important conditions which Iran had set on mediators seeking to end the war was the condition on the return of Iraqi deportees to Iraq. With regard to the latest developments on the warfront and the attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf, the same sources said that following their visit to Tehran, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' took with them to Riyadh last week a number of views and proposals, the most prominent of which are:

First, Iranian officials are opposed to foreign intervention and do not want to expand the area of war with their neighbors in the GCC countries, on condition that pressure is put on Iraq to stop its attacks on tankers carrying Iranian oil.

Second, the Iranians accept the neutrality of the Gulf countries and agree to discuss such a matter, on condition that the war is confined to Iraq and Iran.

Third, the Iranians are prepared to put an end to the deterioration in relations with their Gulf neighbors.

The sources said that in their talks with Syrian Vice President Khaddam, the Iranians refused to discuss ending the Iraqi-Iranian war and merely confined their talks to ways of preventing the war's expansion. Observers explain this stand by asserting that the Iranians have not yet decided their final stand on entering into negotiations, despite their certain knowledge that they will not be able to achieve any favorable results on the battlefronts. The Arab diplomatic sources said that the Iraqi-Iranian war will revert to what it was, that is, a war of attrition confined to ground attacks and infantry war until "some kind of development" occurs that will end the 4-year-old war.

The sources revealed that Saudi Arabia and several other Gulf Arab countries have asked Iraq not to attack tankers carrying oil from the Iranian island of Khark — at least for the time being — in order to ease tension in the area and so as not to give the United States an opportunity to intervene.

Gulf, Arab League Leaders Ask Iran To End War

LD011112 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] London, 1 Jun (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and minister of information of Kuwait; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister for foreign affairs of Qatar; and Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League, warned that escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict will not serve international security and peace, and urged Iran to accept the decisions of the international community to halt the war. This was said in statements made by the three officials to *AT-TADHAMUN* to be published here tomorrow.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad warned that if the war is not contained and its spread is not prevented, "the fire will burn everyone."

He said he believes that the GCC countries are being dragged into a war to which they are not party. They have tried to stop it and he personally has mediated to end this war. Initially, his efforts were welcomed.

The Qatari minister for foreign affairs, Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, said the efforts of the GCC are aimed at sparing the region further instability and saving its human and material resources.

He added that diplomatic efforts in the United Nations are concentrating on two basic areas: containing the dangers which threaten possible expansion of the war, and endeavoring with the two sides to end it and settle it through peaceful means.

Replying to a question about U.S. intervention in the region, the Qatari minister said this probability will occur only if Iran closes the Strait of Hormuz and tries to obstruct navigation in the Gulf, which is an important waterway for the whole world.

Replying to another question, he stressed that no one is thinking of giving bases for the Americans in the region.

He underscored that this is one of the important principles which the GCC states are always seeking, to keep the region away from international conflicts and bloc policies.

Chedli Klibi urged Iran to recognize international legality and to accept UN resolutions. He said he hopes Iran will respond to the resolutions of the international organization calling for an end to the war before its escalation leads to dangers that will hit everyone.

AS-SIYASAH Interviews PLO's Yasir 'Arafat

GF010600 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 30 May 84 pp 1, 22

[Report on interview with Yasir 'Arafat by *AS-SIYASAH* correspondent Babakr Hasan Makki in Kuwait — date not given]

[Excerpts] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat spoke on relations between the PLO and Egypt and said that he had adopted, for a long time, the issue of correcting relations between the Arabs and Egypt away from the Camp David policy. He said the reason for the "great catastrophes afflicting the Arabs" is that Egypt is away from them. From now on, we and our brothers in Egypt have to try to return Cairo to its natural role as part of the nation, he said. He guaranteed the return of equilibrium to the Arab body by remedying two basic problems urgently: the return of Egypt and an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war.

In reply to a question on the reasons for the slowdown of the Palestinian reconciliation conference, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said that this is usual prior to the meeting of the PNC. He added that, to be precise, it is not a conference which the news media has called. He said: As a rule, we invite Palestinian organizations and independent organizations to hold dialogues with them prior to a national meeting.

PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat explained that he does not object to any of his opponents participating in the National Conference, but added: I will ask the council to take deterrent measures against them. 'Arafat usually refuses to describe his rivals in Fatah as "opponents" and stresses that they are "sectarians." On this subject *AS-SIYASAH* asked him if he considers his rivals to be dissidents of Fatah or of the Palestinian national struggle. 'Arafat said: They are dissidents of the Palestinian people. He added: For this reason I call them running dogs.

'Arafat revealed the existence of Soviet mediation presently aiming at correcting relations between Fatah and Syria. He said that this mediation has achieved some progress generally, and that besides the Soviets, Algeria, and the PDRY are also participating in this mediation. Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad is currently in Moscow. However, 'Arafat did not say whether this visit was connected with the mediation he had referred to.

AS-SIYASAH asked 'Arafat what the PLO had done with regard to the issue of Palestinian travel documents, especially Lebanese ones, and on the efforts of the Palestinian leadership toward issuing Palestinian passports. He said: All the brothers in the Gulf countries showed an understanding and promised to help me with this matter until it will be radically resolved with the Lebanese Government. He said that the Lebanese Government is currently facing big problems. That is why it is unlikely that all the sticky problems could be resolved with it and that is why my brothers in the Gulf are prepared to solve this problem.

On the Palestinian passports, 'Arafat said that there is an Arab League resolution on issuing the Palestinian passport, and that this resolution is being implemented. He added that there is a committee formed by the Arab League and the PLO to study this subject. 'Arafat continued: From now on we are serious about Palestinian passports because the Palestinians are suffering greatly. He added: The committee is currently studying this subject from all its legal, technical, and practical aspects.

'Arafat Receives Message From USSR Leaders

JN311749 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received an important message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, said that the Soviet ambassador in Tunis delivered this message to the PLO representative in Tunis yesterday. It also said that they discussed the current Arab situation and the latest developments in the Palestinian issue during the meeting.

WAFA said that the Soviet ambassador affirmed his country's satisfaction with the international political status ofthe Palestinian people, thus affirming their just cause and their right to self-determination.

The Soviet ambassador explained that his country follows the extensive and continuing international recognition of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, with great satisfaction and interest. He said that this has become a reality the organization has imposed even on its Zionist and imperialist enemies, who cannot ignore it or its principal role in achieving world peace. The Soviet ambassador conveyed the Soviet leaders' greetings to Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, the Palestinian revolution, and the Palestinian people.

Fatah Meeting Discusses 'Arafat Tour, Contacts

JN311827 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee meetings continue in Tunis today in the presence of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and under the chairmanship of Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], secretary of the Fatah Central Committee.

Our radio correspondent said that the discussions centered on the urgent developments in the Palestinian arena and the movement's internal situation while preparing for the convening of the general confernece, the final date of which has not yet been fixed. The Central Committee heard a report from the preparatory committee on this issue. Our correspondent added that the Central Committee heard a detailed report on the situation inside the occupied homeland in light of the escalation of Zionist terrorism and crimes against the sons of our steadfast Palestinian people.

The committee heard a report on the progress of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue and the results of Brother leader Abu 'Ammar's recent tour of Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Jordan, Kuwait, and Qatar. The Fatah Central Committee also discussed the important results of the Islamic Good Offices Committee's efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war in light of the contacts Brother leader Abu 'Ammar made last week following this committee's meeting in Jidda.

Further Materials on AAPSO Conference in Algiers

Al-Asad Message to Conference

JN261848 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 May 84

[Message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the sixth AAPSO conference in Algiers — date not specified]

[Excerpts] To the presidium of the AAPSO conference in Algiers: I am pleased to take the opportunity of the convening of the sixth AAPSO conference to send my sincerest greetings to you, to the conference delegations, and through them to the peoples of Africa and Asia. On behalf of the Syrian Arab people and in my own name, I express our full support for the conference and our confidence in its success. The Syrian Arab people, who have supported Afro-Asian solidarity throughout the march of AAPSO, will continue to be sincere to this organization's principles and will continue to actively participate in its work.

The clarity of vision and aims, the commitment to principles, and the clear distinction between enemies and friends are undoubtedly factors that enhance our peoples' soldiarity and further increase its importance and effectiveness. Based on our belief in the principle of cooperation among the forces of freedom and progress and the peace-loving forces, we in Syria think that all other people's causes as well as the world's main problems are of interest to us in AAPSO. This is because the people's causes are in effect common problems, and because the people's enemies are common enemies.

Brother members of the conference: The Middle East is one of the hottest regions in the world. The situation in this region constitutes a serious threat to peace in both the Middle East and throughout the world. This is the direct result of the U.S.-supported Israeli aggression. AAPSO is aware that Israel mounted its aggressions against the Arab people and their land with the support of the United States, or at least with U.S. connivance or involvement. The United States has always tried to exploit Israel's aggressions by imposing capitulatory solutions on our Arab nation. The most important examples of this are the U.S. stand vis-a-vis the June 1967 aggression, the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the U.S. insistence on dismembering Arab ranks and subjecting Arab countries one after an other to the false Israeli concept of peace. The United States did this in the Camp David agreements and attempted to do it in the 17 May agreement in Lebanon. The United States continues its attempts to impose such a concept through its projects in the region.

In all of these stands, Israel and the United States are ignoring the genuine factors of Middle East peace, the foremost of which are removing aggression and its causes; ending Israel's occupation of Arab territories; and recognizing the Palestinian people's rights, particularly their right to establish their independent state on their national soil. As a result of these stands and in order to impose the U.S.-Israeli solution of capitulation, the United States and Israel are objecting to the call for convening an international Middle East peace conference under UN auspices at which the two superpowers and the other countries whose presence might contribute to realizing peace would be present, and in which all parties concerned would participate.

It is a fact that Israel, which U.S. imperialism has transformed into a tool of aggression against the Arab nation, is also a tool of espionage and sabotage in African and Asian countries. It is an imperialist, racist base. Israel has deceived some African and Asian countries by posing as a country that has no ambitions, that does not constitute a threat to others, and that is technologically capable of helping others. However, Israel has always served the interests of neocolonialism. In penetrating the countries of these two continents, Israel was implementing a carefully planned scheme to realize these interests. I cannot overstate the obvious fact that Israel is closely connected with the racist South African regime and with the imperialist and colonialist forces in general, and that it has multifaceted cooperation with these forces against all liberation movements in the world.

Brother members of the conference, based on the principle of soldiarity, we affirm the points of agreement among our countries and peoples and stress the need to remove all points of difference among them — most of which are artificial and are created by forces that work against our peoples. On behalf of the Syrian people and in my own name, I hope that this conference will achieve success in backing Afro-Asaian solidarity on the principles of resistance to enemies and support for all of our just causes. I wish you success in your deliberations, your decisions, and your resolutions. Peace be with you.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic

Moroccan Delegation Walks Out

LD301948 Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Algiers, May 30 (MAP) — The delegation of the Moroccan Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP) Party to the sixth conference of the Organization for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity (OAAPS) [AAPSO] meeting here Tuesday walked out from the conference to protest a declaration supporting the so-called "Polisario Front" (an Algerian-backed guerilla movement claiming sovereignty over the Moroccan Sahara), reported Tuesday the Spanish news agency EFE. After condemning this declaration to be included in the final resolution of this conference, EFE added, the USFP delegation affirmed that the OAAPS, a non-governmental organization should clarify its stand vis-a-vis the issue of "the decolonization of Ceuta and Melilla" (two northern Moroccan towns still under Spanish domination). The commission for Africa which drafted this part of the resolution is chaired by the delegate of Sri Lanka and its vice-chairmen are from Algeria, Laos, and Ethiopia.

Leadership Elected

LD311257 Algiers APS in English 1147 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Algiers, 31/05/84 (APS) — The standing bodies members of the Organization of Solidarity With Afro-Asian Peoples (OSAAP) have been elected today in the plenary session of the 6th congress of OSAAP held in Algiers from May 27 to May 31, 1984. In conformity with organization statutes, certain posts have been filled by the appointment of personalities for what they represent or by designating the country put in charge of appointing its delegate.

The Egyptian 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi has been reelected as OSAAP's president in accordance with the statutes which assign this function to the country which hosts the organization's headquarters. Mr Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq has been reelected on his part OSAAP secretary general as a personality.

Four categories of representatives, in a capacity of the elders of the organization (two appointed members) of national liberation movements ANC, SWAPO, Polisario Front, and PLO of the host country (Algeria), the two continents represented by 6 countries each have been appointed to the vice-presidency of the organization.

The presidium members including countries delegates and two personalities as well as those of the Permanent Secretariat grouping together full fledged members countries delegates associated member have been appointed. [sentence as received]

Documents Adopted; Meeting Ends

LD311052 Algiers APS in English 1016 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Algiers, 31/5 (APS) — Works of the sixth congress of the Organisation of Solidarity With Afro-Asian Peoples ended this morning by the adoption of reports of the nine commissions, the amendment of statute of the organisation and the election of members of the permanent organs. The plenary session adopted also a final declaration recalling general principles which guide action of OSAAP. Mr 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi was reelected president of the organisation. In his closing speech Mr M'hamed Yazid insisted on the necessity of pulling OSAAP out of its lethargy. Works started last Sunday in Palais des Nations (Algiers suburbs).

AAPSO Congress Report

LD311423 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The work of the sixth AAPSO conference ended this morning at the Club des Pins. It had been in session since 27 May. The final meeting, chaired by Brother Muhammad Yazid, member of the Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat in charge of the council of friendship and solidarity with the peoples, was characterized by the election of the AAPSO council, presidium, and Permament Secretariat, as well as the secretary general of the organization. Various resolutions which the committees discussed were also endorsed. In this connection Mr 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi was reelected AAPSO chairman and Mr Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq was reelected secretary general.

Brother Muhammad Yazid noted that the election of the members of the presidium was done on the basis of these persons being individuals and not as representatives of states. In his closing speech he reaffirmed that the work of the conference proceeded in a spirit of friendship, responsibility, and solidarity, which augurs a prosperous future for the organization. Brother Muhammad Yazid expressed his conviction that this conference has scored a success which is manifested in the organizational foundation that guarantees its progress. Brother Muhammad Yazid noted that this conference was convened and held in an atmosphere of frankness, responsibility, and fraternity. He stressed the need to give more moral, material, and political support to the organization so that it can effectively function and work to unite the ranks and coordinate action and struggle. He also appealed to all forces represented in the organization to concentrate all their deliberations and efforts in the future on joint strategy that ought to be adopted in confronting the common enemy. He reaffirmed that these efforts should be made in a clear and frank atmosphere, because open, democratic, and free deliberations allow us to remove anything that might break up our ranks and compel us to enter into fruitless discussions.

The sixth AAPSO conference approved its final statement at its final session. It covers the following topics: current international conditions; liquidation of colonialism; the situation in the Middle East, particularly the attempts at liquidation and division which the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are suffering; Cyprus; South Africa; the Comoros Islands; the Western Sahara; obstacles facing the OAU; the Iran-Iraq conflict; the situation in Asia, the Indian subcontinent, and Latin America; disarmament; the international economic system; and the Nonaligned Movement.

The conference noted that the situation and circumstances that led to the birth of the AAPSO are today seriously complicated because of imperialism's threats to independence, sovereignty, progress, security, and peace.

The final statement urges the peaceloving forces of the world to mobilize their efforts to ease international tension, end the arms race, and create nuclear-free zones in order to liquidate all military bases and insure the withdrawal of foreign forces from all parts of the world. In this regard, the conference encourages initiatives aimed at the creation of zones free from both conventional and nuclear arms, particularly in the Indian ocean, the Mediterranean basin, the Gulf, and the Arabian Peninsula.

The conference expresses its deep concern over the current situation in the Middle East and affirms that the obduracy of the Zionist entity and its practices against the people of the occupied territory and the Lebanese people constitute a challenge to the international concert of nations. The conference reiterates its support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the command of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The conference expresses its profound sympathy with and support for the people of Lebanon in the ordeals they are facing in their struggle against Zionist invaders for the sake of safeguarding their territorial integrity, sanctity, and Arabism. The conference affirms the firm role played by the national Lebanese movement. The conference reiterates its full stand by Syria in its confrontation of the Zionist enemy and imperialism.

With regard to the question of Cyprus, the conference affirms that the unilateral announcement of the so-called Turkish Cyprus Republic in the northern part of the Cyprus Republic constitutes a violation of Cyprus' right to sovereignty and independence and of its position as a nonaligned country. It aims to bolster the interests of imperialism and those of NATO member countries which use the island as a base for military aggression against countries of the Middle East.

With regard to the situation in South Africa, the final statement salutes the heroic struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and reiterates the conference's firm support for them materially and morally in the realization of their national rights.

The final statement of the conference reaffirms that the continuation of the conflict in the Western Sahara constitutes a flagrantly grave violation of peace and security in the region. It reiterates AAPSO's support for the struggle of the Saharan people for the attainment of their rights to self-determination and independence in accordance with Resolution 104 of the 19th OAU Summit Conference.

The conference reaffirms the need to safeguard the security and independence of the countries of the Horn of Africa by tackling all the plots and designs of world imperialism. The conference stresses the need to resort to peaceful means for the settlement of all conflicts in the region.

With regard to the situation in Chad, the conference expresses its regret at the obstacles that OAU efforts are meeting in regard to the establishment of peace in Chad. The conference affirms the need to safeguard the unity of the Chadian people and the sanctity of their territory in accordance with the principles of the OAU Charter on the basis of constructive dialogue away from all foreign pressure or interference, for the sake of bringing about national reconciliation.

The statement calls for speeding up the end of the imperialist presence in some of the islands under the sovereignty of the Comoros and Madagascar Islands.

With regard to the situation in the Gulf, the conference expresses its deep concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran armed conflict, the two being Islamic nations and members of the nonaligned nations. The conference appeals for reason and responsibility. The conference urges the people of the world to express strongly their rejection of the contradictory and outdated order of domination imposed by imperialism and to struggle for the emergence of a new international order that is more just and equitable. It calls along these same lines for the consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement in its important role as a dynamic factor in modern international relations in the interest of peace and cooperation among peoples and their progress. The sixth AAPSO conference also urges capitalist industrialized countries to enter as soon as possible into comprehensive talks in accordance with the proposal made by the nonaligned nations as a means to allow the revival of the world economy in response to the urgent special development needs of Third World countries.

The conference confirms in its final statement that the last bastions of colonialism in the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mediterranean basin will be finally eliminated. It also confirms the inevitability of the triumph of the PLO, that a sovereign Palestinian state will be established, and that a liberated Jerusalem will [word indistinct] the international ideals of peace and harmony among peoples.

The statement confirms that the fascist regime of Pretoria and the oppression led by the white minority will not be able to deprive the majority of the population of its legitimate rights and that SWAPO will pave the way for victory.

The final statement in the end expresses the conviction that the delegates to the conference will continue the struggle until they achieve their objective, represented by a world free of war and a society free of exploitation and poverty, disease and misery, and by a human race living in solidarity and loving peace.

At the end of its work, the conference passed a resolution thanking Algeria, its leadership and people, for their efforts to make a success of the sixth conference, saluting the heroic struggle of the Algerian people against imperialism and colonialism.

GULF AFFAIRS

KUNA Reports Reaction to GCC Peace Effort at UN

LD311145 Kuwait KUNA in English 0958 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] United Nations, May 31 (KUNA) — The six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) presented late Wednesday a toned-down draft resolution condemning attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian tankers and calling for "effective measures" if the attacks (?continue). Although the draft does not specifically name Iran as the aggressor, as two earlier texts had proposed, some nonaligned countries still felt the document was weighted too heavily against Iran.

Saudi Arabia's permanent representative Samir ash-Shihabi described as "fair and balanced" this latest version before the council, signed by all six GCC members. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, the deputy premier, foreign and information minister of Kuwait expressed hope that the Security Council will respond positively to the resolution when it comes up for a vote, Thursday afternoon.

The amended text of the GCC-sponsored draft includes some suggestions from the nonaligned countries who want to avoid taking sides in a fight between two members of their own group. The caucus of the nonaligned met twice Wednesday afternoon in an effort to win Arab support for their own text which would generally condemn aggression against shiping in the Arabian Gulf, thus including Iraqi attacks. The GCC members finally agreed to eliminate in their draft the reference to Iran while, at the same time, condemning Iran by implication.

"The nonaligned made suggestions, we accepted some, rejected others," Shaykh Sabah told KUNA. He said the Gulf countries want peace, not war, and are seeking political support from all countries of the world. "That's why we are here," Shaykh Sabah said.

U.S. support for the resolution seemed virtually assured. In a statement to the council Wednesday, the third session since debate on this issue began Friday, America's deputy permanent representative Jose Sorzano said: "We must prevent a widening of the war in the Gulf which might disrupt the vital flow of oil and, for that reason, we urge that the council take meaningful action in addressing this critically important matter."

The Turkish representative, Onur Gokce, said in his statement the council should seek to strengthen the hand of the secretary-general and "resist the temptation to adopt an easy decision which would be totally unacceptable to one or the other party."

But the Egyptian permanent envoy, Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, clearly came to the aid of the Gulf States, denouncing the recent attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers and offering to help negotiating a settlement between Iran and Iraq. "Iraq has given a positive response to efforts for a negotiated end of the war," he said.

Tunisia's ambassador Najib Bouziri indirectly denounced Iran by saying the recent attacks had taken place "on the high seas and in international waters, outside the (Iraqi declared) war zone, and agaisnt neutral parties, namely Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. "Those attacks are against international law, the law of the sea and the sovereignty of the two countries involved," he said.

GCC's Bisharah on Gulf Navigation Crisis

GF311202 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 31 May (WAKH) — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah has stressed that the GCC states insist on distinguishing between the Iranian war attacks on the Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* published today, he commented on reports that indicated the dissatisfaction of the nonaligned countries group at the Security Council with the Gulf resolution and said: "I don't know. We brought our draft resolution 10 days ago, and then we brought another draft resolution in light of the contacts made. No one came up with suggestions or points that could be considered actual suggestions by this group. No one thus far has brought such a thing to us."

He stressed: The issue of securing navigation for the GCC countries is a separate issue and we don't want to mix with other issues. "We cannot do so. To us, the navigation issue is the issue of navigation to and from the GCC ports only."

Answering a question concerning Iran's claim that the Gulf passages are all the same and that either all should be safe or none should be safe, Mr Bisharah said: "This is a separate issue. Iran can come to the Security Council and complain against whoever is obstructing its navigation."

Bisharah wondered: "Why don't the Iranians come and submit their complaints to the Security Council? Why do they intermingle their problems with ours? We see that our case is separate. This is the stand of the GCC states."

The GCC secretary general said he expects that the Security Council's deliberations will end by the end of this week.

Kuwaiti Minister on Linking Relations to Resolution

GF311732 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 31 May 84 p 1

[Report on interview with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah in New York by *AL-ANBA'* Washington-based correspondent Kamal al-Ahwal]

[Excerpt] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and minister of information, in an exclusive interview with *AL-ANBA'* in New York, stressed that there is support for denouncing the hostilities which the Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers have been subjected to. He added: "However, there is dispute over whether it is necessary to mention the name of Iran in the resolution to be adopted by the UN Security Council or whether it is suffice to refer to the hostilities in the manner which the nonaligned group of countries in the UN Security Council prefer."

Shaykh Sabah stressed that Kuwait will develop its future policies on the basis of the various countries' stands on Arab issues in general and Gulf issues, especially those connected with Kuwait. He said: We will take into consideration the various stands of countries and build our relations with them in light of their stands on Arab issues in general and on the hostilities that were launched against our tankers and ships, since all know that we are not a party in the war.

BAHRAIN

King Husayn Arrives, Holds Talks With Amir

GF311833 Manama Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpts] His Highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Khalifah, was foremost of these who received his brother, his majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, of the fraternal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upon his arrival in the country at 1845 today coming from Amman on a visit to Bahrain.

He was also received by the prime minister, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; the heir apparent and the commander in chief of the Defense Force, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah; His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah; Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; the ministers; the chief of the amiri court; the chief of staff; the Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain; the senior military and civil officials; and a member of the staff of the Jordanian Embassy.

An official round of talks was held today at 1915 in the Sheraton Hotel between the Bahraini side which was led by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and the Jordanian side which was led by his majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the fraternal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The session was also attended on the Bahraini side by the prime minister, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; the heir apparent and commander in chief of the Defense Force, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah; His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah; the interior minister, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah; Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; the chief of staff of the Defense Force, Brigadier General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah; and the Bahraini ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hasan. On the Jordanian side, the meeting was attended by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; the chief of the Royal Court, Mar-wan al-Qasim; the chief of staff, General Fathi Abu Talib; and the Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain, Ahmad al-Hindawi.

Husayn Leaves for Home

GF010700 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0605 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 31 May (WAKH) — King Husayn of Jordan left Manama for home tonight after a short visit to Bahrain during which he held talks with His Highness the Amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister on 'Precautions' for Air Defense

LD010837 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Jun (KUNA) — Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah denied that Kuwait is at present in a state of mobilization. In a press interview published here today he said: "The special precautions taking place in the sphere of air defense and in the Air Force are aimed only at being cautious and alert as a result of the atmosphere that prevails in the Gulf region at present."

Shaykh Salim added in a statement to the Kuwaiti *AL-WATAN* that during his recent visit to the United States he expressed Kuwait's wish to purchase American surface-to-air Stinger missiles. Yesterday officials in President Reagan's government were quoted as saying that Kuwait has asked Washington supply it with Stinger missiles similar to those sold to Saudi Arabia to help it to defend itself against anticipated Iranian air attacks. The defense minister pointed out that the American Government has agreed in principle to sell these missiles to Kuwait. Replying to a question about the present developments in the Gulf region, Shaykh Salim said that he predicted what is going on now 8 months ago.

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives for 'Short Visit'

LD280902 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 28 May (KUNA) — The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Mr Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Kuwait about 0940 today [0640 GMT] from Algiers for a short visit. Immediately upon his arrival he went to As-Sif Palace to meet the amir and then the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah. Receiving Mr 'Arafat upon his arrival were Mr Ahmad Sa'd al-Jasir, minister of Awqaf and Islamic affairs; Mr Salim az-Za'nun, member of the Fatah Central Committee; Mr 'Awni Battash, head of the PLO bureau in Kuwait; Mr Muhammad Zuhdi al-Harbash, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and Mr 'Abd al-Karim Bughayth from the Protocol Department.

Talks to Press

LD282244 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1834 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 28 May (KUNA) — Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, said that Palestinian legitimacy is the only national robe of the Palestinian people and that whoever deviates from this becomes a Zionist, "even if Abu Ammar deviates from this legitimacy he becomes a Zionist." At a press conference he held this evening at Dasman guest house, he said that what is now happening in the region, the successive grave explosions, is something he had warned about following the events in Beirut and Tripoli. He added that the stand of the Palestine Revolution toward the Gulf events is known: We shall never accept under any circumstances the spreading of the war. He asserted that the revolution is with its Arab brothers against any occupation of a single inch of Arab territory and is against

undermining the sovereignty of any Arab country from whatever the source of danger comes. 'Arafat has urged the Iranians and the Iraqis to stop the war by saying: "Enough...enough." He spoke about the new Palestinian initiative he is carrying out to stop the Gulf war. He said that the former chairman of the Good Offices Committee, the late Guinean President Ahmet Sekou Toure, was supposed to have worked on this before his death. He said that he has asserted to the leaders of the countries he visited in Asia and Africa that the situation has become so dangerous as to make it imperative for all to live up to the level of responsibility displayed at the summit conferences for ending the war. He has encountered some difficulties, he added, but this does not mean that one has to give up in despair. According to Yasir 'Arafat, the continuation of this war is a catastrophe for both the Arab and Islamic nation and for the two warring countries. It is also detrimental to the Palestinian issue, because the war has put the issue back a lot. He went on to say that from this premise he embarked on the initiative and that he has some ideas which he put forward to the responsible officials in the area and to the heads of the states he visited. But he refused to give more details.

He said that the seven-man Good Offices Committee will meet on 10 September in Jidda, noting that the efforts in this connection will continue whther on an individual or bilateral scale and will eventually be successful. He noted that there are some who are hoping the work of the committee will fail. He affirmed that what he is trying to achieve is not a resoltuion but a practical step, and that he is racing with time, especially now that 3 years have passed since the formation of the committee. He revealed that he has sent a letter to the Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, as chairman of the current session of the nonaligned group in which he asked her to have that nonaligned committee which was formed at the New Delhi summit carry out its responsibility, especially as the task of the committee and its activity were assigned to Mrs Gandhi. 'Arafat said that he is racing with time to prevent an explsion and to avert intervention in the area with foreign fleets and forces. He explained that his ideas belong to the Good Offices Committee. He described the plan of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to stop the war as a good one, one he wishes would be adopted because it is complete.

The PLO chairman rejected as untrue that a PLO official met with Mas'ud Raja'i, one of the Iranian opposition leaders. And he wondered why such a rumor is being spread at the moment. He said that when he decides that it is in the interest of the revolution to get in touch with someone, he will do so without having to be told to. About the Arab summit, he noted that it has been fixed for November. On the Jewish conference held in Morocco, Abu Ammar wondered why there had been so much insistence that Abu Ammar should speak about the conference when official statements had already been issued about it. He said the question of the conference was brought up at the recent meeting of arab foreign ministers, where it was unanimously agreed to refer it to the Arab summit. He said any further talk about this subject by him would be regarded as deviating from the decision. He pointed to the Palestinian dialogue which took place in Algiers and said that there has been some interference in the Palestinian arena and that there has been an attempt to undermine the legitimacy. He expressed his hope that the Tunisian-Libyan differences will be resolved amicably and that efforts will be made not to widen them, so that the enemies will not succeed in creating a new hotbed of tension in the Arab homeland. 'Arafat is expected to leave Kuwait for Qatar tomorrow within the framework of his current tour.

Gulf States Should Reevaluate Foreign Ties

LD011138 Kuwait KUNA in English 1055 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, June 1 (KUNA)—Two Kuwaiti daily newspapers called for re-evaluating the Arab Gulf states policy of extending financial aid in accordance with the stands adopted by nonaligned, Islamic and African countries toward the current debate at the UN Security Council on the Iranian bombing of Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers.

AR-RAY AL-'AMM newspaper said the refusal of some nonaligned countries to support the draft resolution presented by the gulf cooperation council on the attacks on oil tankers calls for new Gulf policies that take into consideration the stands of those "friendly countries". The paper recalled that "we, as Gulf states, have supported African and Asian countries in several occasions and we have received and are still receiving delegations and daily requests for loans and assistance, but when things became serious those countries evaded the responsibility and gave no Logical reasons for such stands". The newspaper, meanwhile, lashed out at the big powers, particularly the western countries for their stands toward the recent escalation in the Iraq-Iran war saying what concerns those states is that the oil supplies from the Gulf continue. It added that the Iranian aggressions on oil tankers had exposed the gaps in the nature of relations between the Gulf countries which export oil and the U.S. and other industrialized states which import the crude.

AL-QABAS, commenting on the same issue, said "we have resorted to the Security Council to complain of the Iranian aggression while we were confident that we have friends who would stand strongly and courageoulsy with us." The paper added "we never thought that our friends would bow to terrorism, even if they cover their cowardice with diplomatic terms such as to be balanced and neutral". The newspaper complained that "we have discovered that we have close Muslim brothers who sold cheaply the principle of helping brothers in good or bad circumstances. We have discovered that African brothers had suddenly forgotten that we were the ones who were defending them when they were struggling against the racial imperialists". The paper stressed that "our government should take the initiative as soon as possible to re-evaluate our relations with other countries on the basis of their stands at the Security Council."

OMAN

Foreign Minister Contacts Egyptian Counterpart

GF311942 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, called Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on behalf of the GCC countries regarding the developments in the Gulf region and the draft resolution that the Gulf countries have proposed to the UN Security Coun-

cil, considering the fact that Egypt is the spokesman [al-Mutahaddithah] for the Arab countries in the Security Council.

Niger Foreign Minister, Delegation Depart
GF261435 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] The UN delegation led by Niger Foreign Minister Ide Oumarou left the country this afternoon after concluding its 2-day official visit to the Sultanate. At noon today the UN delegation held official talks with the Omani side, led by Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. Prior to his departure the Niger foreign minister made a statement to the radio correspondent in which he said that the goal of his visit was to brief the officials in the Sultanate on the current preparations for the upcoming Geneva conference on the problem of the refugees in Africa. He expressed pleasure for the interest and concern of the officials in the Sultanate about this humane project, which is aimed at improving the situation of refugees and the situation of their host countries. His excellency added: I am confident that the Sultanate, together with the Gulf countries, will make effective contributions, and I was given the full support of the officials in the Sultanate on this matter. On this occasion I express my profound gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty Sultan Qabus for his hospitality during our visit to the Sultanate. Ide Oumarou and his accompanying delegation were seen off by Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battashi, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and a number of Ministry officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Message From Morocco's Hassan
GF311624 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud received today Mr Ahmad Ridha ad-Dira, envoy of the Moroccan monarch, His Majesty King Hassan II, who delivered to his majesty a message from His Majesty King Hassan II.

King Fahd Recieves UAE Protocol Chief
LD281248 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon received in his office at the Royal Palace in Jiddah Sa'id ad-Darmaki, the head of the Protocol and Hospitality Department of the UAE, who handed to His Majesty a message from His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan, the head of state of the UAE. The meeting was attended by his royal highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy premier, and commander of the National Guard, and the UAE ambassador to the Kingdom, Ahmad Burahimah. Ad-Darmaki had earlier arrived in Jidda and was welcomed by Ahmad 'Abd al-Wahhab, head of the royal protocol and the UAE Ambassador to the kingdom.

Pakistani Defense Minister Departs After Visit
LD251528 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Pakistani Defense Minister Ali Ahmad Taulput left Jidda today after an 8-day visit to the kingdom during which he had talks with senior officials. He was seen off by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, and minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; General (Salih as-Sydays), commander of the western region; and a number of civilian and military officials.

Paper Praises Good Offices Committee Efforts
GF290603 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 May 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Commenting on the Iraqi-Iranian war and the efforts designed to end it, the newspaper *AL-MADINAH* said: The Islamic Good Office efforts are the most capable of settling this regretful bloody conflict between two Muslim countries. The paper pointed out that the proposal disseminated by the world news agencies on the deployment of an Islamic force to preserve peace along the Iraqi-Iranian border is regarded a first step that allows the warring sides to relax, to soothe feelings, to create the apt atmosphere for intensification of mediation efforts, and to crystallize the peace proposals.

Paper Calls for Boycott Measures Against Iran
PM241701 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 21 May 84 pp 3, 30

[Editorial: "World Community's Responsibility for Showing Solidarity With Arab Countries"]

[Excerpts] Total responsibility for Gulf security, safety, and stability is primarily an Arab responsibility which should be fully shouldered by the leaders and peoples of the Gulf states together, of course, with the other Arab countries in view of their religious and blood ties and common destiny. This fundamental fact should be made clear to those who do not or pretend not to know it.

However, the responsibility of the Arab Gulf states and other Arab states for the security, peace, and stability of the Gulf region does not necessarily exempt the world community — particularly the parties directly concerned with the security, safety, and stability of this strategic and vital area of the world — from the responsibility to show solidarity with the Arab countries in the Gulf and elsewhere in their efforts to establish security, peace, and stability in the Gulf region.

This was exactly what the Arab foreign ministers meant by the resolution they adopted at their extraordinary conference in Tunis: that is, calling upon the Security Council and the world community to take firm and clear steps to curb the danger of a repetition of the attack which Iran carried out against Kuwait and Saudi tankers in their territorial waters in the Gulf, which

are outside the zone of hostilities in the current war between Iran and Iraq. Iran's aim behind the treacherous attack on civilian Saudi and Kuwaiti property outside the sphere of its military operations against Iraq is obvious and clear — to expand the war to embrace the entire Gulf region and thus create opportunities in the area, and so that the whole region becomes a seat of tension and international conflict. This is the reason why the Iranian rulers have constantly rejected Iraq's peace initiatives, as well as the Arab, Islamic, and international initiatives, and why they insist on continuing the war with Iraq despite the fact that, after 4 years of war, the Iranian rulers have failed to achieve even a limited military victory against Iraq. Therefore, under the pressure of bitter disappointment, they have decided to drag the whole area into the conflagration and turn it into a center of conflict between the major international powers.

The Iranian rulers have thus clearly shown their disregard for the safety, security, stability, and even independence of the area, and their indifference for what might happen to the national sovereignty of its countries as a result of foreign interference there.

Therefore the solidarity of the world community, particularly the Security Council, with the Arab Gulf states and other states in their efforts to preserve peace, security, and stability and protect international interests in the Gulf region is a mandatory responsibility under the UN Charter, international law, international trade agreements, and trade custom between states for their own common interests.

An international economic, commercial, military, and political boycott of Iran if it continues to indulge in its reckless actions, such as the treacherous attack on the Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers, would be a practical measure and a show of solidarity with the Arab countries by the world community. It would also make Iran strongly feel and realize that because of its aggressive policies and reckless behavior it has become completely isolated from the world community and has no friend or brother. When a comprehensive boycott is applied against it it will become impossible for it to continue to pursue the policies that have turned the world community against it.

Riyadh Discusses Moves To End Iran-Iraq War

LD271743 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 May 84

["Analysis" by Muhammad Ja'far al-Ghamidi]

[Text] At a time during which the Gulf region is experiencing tension because of the Iranian assaults against the oil tankers and the attempts to widen the domain of the Iraq-Iran war, the preparatory meeting of the Islamic peace committee in the headquarters of the ICO in Jidda took place. This step was a confirmation of the earlier Islamic direction of ending the tragedy which creates daily an increasing number of negative effects not only for the the two countries, but also for the region and the whole world. In spite of the committee meeting being a preparation for the summit meeting in the first half of the coming ramadan, it definitely has its significance and importance, especially as it has translated in its communique the deep concern which has spread in Islamic circles over the escalation which can be seen in the Iraq-Iran conflict, and over what can result from it if the situation worsens — serious consequences not only for the two conflicting countries but also for the whole Islamic nation and for international peace. There is no doubt that the expression of the heads of the delegations of the concern of their heads of states about the current situation in the Gulf region as a result of the serious escalation in the Iraq-Iran conflict, and of their complete readiness to participate within the Islamic peace committee in what is necessary to contain this explosive situation and to make the Islamic nation avoid the possible dangerous consequences of the recent developments, there is no doubt that this has stemmed from the firm Islamic conviction that the continuation and escalation of this futile war is weakening the Islamic ability to face up to the real challenges and greed against the Islamic world, at the forefront of which are the zionist ambitions, which exploited the preoccupation of the Islamic world with waht is happening on its arena and increased their brutal practices and violated the Islamic sacred places in occupied palestine through their Judaizing attempts to erase the Arab and Islamic identity of these sacred places. From this starting point, the definite thing is that the attempt to widen the domain of this war through bombing the oil tankers, as happened recently when Iran bombed the Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers without justification, is another factor increasing the tension in the region. This is not wanted by the sincere sons of the nation and the peace-loving forces, and is opposed by the GCC countries because they are keen to resolve the situation by peaceful measures. This was reflected in the GCC countries' going to the Security Council, a step that indicates the extreme wisdom, patience, and far-sightedness which characterize the diplomacy of the GCC countries in their dealing with events and developments.

Despite the Islamic Good Office Committee's great efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war, recent events speeded the holding of the preparatory meeting in the shaddow of a strong Islamic wish to contain these new events and to try again to end the current war between the two countries which has continued for more than 4 years. Observers consider the achievement of progress in the pursuits of the [word indistinct] committee depends first of all on the response of Iran to the the repeated Islamic and international calls, and on abandoning everything that can lead to an increase in the complexity of the situation and to its deterioration. In this connection, observers point to the Iraqi response to the peace efforts. It is the response which the Islamic world and the international community would like Iran to adopt in order that they can find a breakthrough which will enable international moves to work toward avoiding more destructive effects of the Iraq-Iran war. In this connection, observers see the Palestinian initiative, which will be presented at the coming meeting of the heads of the member countries of the Islamic Good Office Committee, as another of the numerous steps which are made in order to end this conflict. They link this initiative with the call made by Yasir 'Arafat who attended the meetings of the committee, in the name of the committee to the Muslims in Iraq and Iran, a call to stop the war between them and end the current attrition. Putting the weapons aside is the first and correct and reasonable step which should be the true beginning of a search for a peaceful solution to this bloody wound in the body of the Islamic nation.

Riyadh on Significance of PLO-Jordanian Talks

LD271716 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 May 84

["Analysis" by Muhammad Ja'far al-Ghamidi]

[Text] The visit to Jordan which Yasir 'Arafat ended today attracts special attention especially now. This visit took place in the shadow of important international variables concerning the attitudes towards solving the Middle East problem, of which the Palestinian issue is the essence and center. In fact, every Jordanian-Palestinian meeting aimed at coordinating joint moves on the international arena, can be described as of special character. Especially since Jordanian-Palestinian relations are special relations, and the two sides are trying to develop them and to serve the Palestinian issue, which attracts the major part of Arab foreign policy in general.

Probably, what increases the importance of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue is the great popular support which this dialogue enjoys among the population of the occupied land. This support was clearly manifested in the recent arrival of a great number of West Bank personalities and dignitaries to the Jordanian capital during the Jordanian-Palestinian talks in order to support the joint Jordanian-Palestinian march. During the meeting of the occupied territories delegation with the Jordanian monarch, he confirmed that his country and the PLO intend to and insist on looking into all the offered efforts and ideas for solving the Palestinian issue. He pointed out that the effective base is the existence of complete cooperation and understanding in order to stand on firm grounds to face up to the Zionist challenge.

Actually, from the Jordanian and Palestinian statements it can be confirmed that the dialogue between the two sides is achieving progress every day. Especially as everybody agrees on the base, and are unanimous that the liberation of the occupied territories is the first and last aim for every Jordanian-Palestinian meeting or move. It is clear that the Jordanian-Palestinian meetings have become concentrated recently, whether at the top or committee levels. This is natural in the shadow of the fierce Zionist attack which the population of the occupied territories face, and which is aimed at evicting the Palestinian citizens from their land in order to give the Israeli enemy the chance to usurp and judaize more land. The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee, which is formed to support the steadfastness of the population of the occupied territories, constitutes one of the most important measures to defeat the Zionist scheme for evicting the population of the occupied territories. In fact, this committee has played a major role in the steadfastness of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories through the financial and moral support which it gives towards the achievement of an increased popular stand against the Israeli practices.

Anyhow, the meeting of Yasir 'Arafat with the Jordanian monarch, His Majesty King Husayn, attracts the attentions of the Arab and international circles because it came at a time when calls for holding a peace conference in the Middle East have increased. These calls were met with Jordanian and Palestinian approval, in addition to the approval of a number of other countries. Definitely, the coordination at this stage between Jordan and the PLO seems more urgent in order to give more effect to the moves of the two sides on the international arena, and to obtain more supporting international votes for the palestinian right, especially with the international attitude towards holding such a conference for establishing peace in the region.

Since the Palestinian factor is the first one in any formula for solving the Middle East problem, and since one of the most important aims of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue is moving internationally in order to guarantee the achievement of the just and permanent peace in the Middle East, then more understanding and cooperation between the two sides at this stage will increase the chances for the international understanding of the legitimate and proven rights of the Palestinian people.

Definitely the meeting between Yasir 'Arafat and the Jordanian monarch before the meeting of the PNC has its significance, especially since the Palestinian arena is going through concentrated contacts in order to achieve the reconciliation among the Palestinian attachments as a preparation for holding the PNC, in addition this indicates the necessity for achieving a minimum of Palestinian reconsiliation which is necessitated by the circumstances through which the issue of the Palestinian people passes. [sentence as heard] In short, if the Palestinian-Jordanian move was necessary in the past, then it is now a duty demanded by the nature of the developments and events which started to take a more dangerous attitude towards the Palestinian issue.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Receives Soviet Envoy

GF311656 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpt] 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, received in his office this morning the Soviet ambassador to Aden, Comrade Vladislav Zhukov. During the meeting, discussion was held on the recent developments of the situation in the Middle East, on the international situation in general, and on bilateral relations and the means to strengthen and develop them.

Exchange of Ambassadors With USSR Coming 'Soon'

NC311442 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpts] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today visited the Radio and Television Building on the occasion of the radio station's 50th anniversary. Immediately upon his arrival the president was shown a model of what the Radio and Television Building's new extension will look like. His excellency heard explanations from officials about the branches of this new building and the services it will render. He then laid the foundation stone of the building and later inspected some studios.

At the conclusion of his visit, the president met with radio and television leaders during which he explained the dimensions of domestic and foreign policies. Answering a question on Egyptian-Soviet relations, President Mubarak said: Our current relations with the Soviet Union are good. The two countries will exchange ambassadors soon.

Mubarak Comments on Results of Assembly Elections

NC312215 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2138 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has stated that he was eager for the parliamentary elections to be fair because their results, whatever they might have been, would in all circumstances represent the people's say and will.

During his meeting with reporters today, President Mubarak said: I wish that all the parties had succeeded and had become represented in the new People's Assembly so that it could represent all trends. However, regrettably, we did not attain what we had desired. President Mubarak added that he had closely followed the election returns of the Socialist Labor Party and that he had hoped that the party would get 8 percent of the votes.

In its Friday edition, the newspaper *AL-AHRAM* reports that during the meeting President Mubarak affirmed that had the NDP received only 60 percent of the votes, he would not have been angry, because the main goal is to fulfill the basic needs of the Egyptian people, who must be able to get housing, clothing, and a means of livelihood.

During the meeting, President Mubarak affirmed that the party newspapers would not be abolished, saying: We are trying to lay down legal foundations and the law is the final word. We also do not want to muffle mouths, but we must learn how to answer. We welcome objective and constructive criticism in order to achieve the people's demands and needs.

During the 2-hour meeting, President Mubarak spoke about the elections, saying: Excesses occurred in some polling stations, but the judges dealt with them promptly and without the intervention of the police.

The president said: I don't work for one group without working for the other. There is nothing between myself and any party. They will learn by practice, because we will not allow anyone to bring the country to the brink of the abyss.

Ghali on Gulf, Exchange of Envoys With Moscow

NC011334 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Egypt is seeking, together with the nonaligned countries, to confront the dangers resulting from the continued Iraqi-Iranian war and put an end to the escalation of the situation in this sensitive area.

He said that the escalating situation resulting from attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf underlines the need to act to end the war between Iraq and Iran.

In a statement to the radio correspondent, Dr Ghali said that contacts between Egypt and the PLO leadership are continuing and that Egypt is exerting efforts to reach a just solution to the Palestinian problem. He added that Egypt sees the importance of achieving Palestinian-Jordanian coordination in order to resume the self-rule negotiations and achieve a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem.

The minister said that the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and the Soviet Union is only a procedural decision which can be made soon because diplomatic relations do exist. He lauded the progress in relations between the two countries in trade and cultural fields.

Dr Butrus Ghali concluded his statement by saying that Egypt is now holding contacts with African countries in order to agree on a date and venue for the coming African summit conference. He said that Egypt is working to solve African issues within an African framework and to preserve OAU objectives and principles.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With CSSR 30 May

NC301505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1314 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) — An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between Egypt and Czechoslovakia was signed today at the Ministry for International Investment and Cooperation.

According to the agreement, Egypt will receive a $70 million loan at 5 percent interest. The agreement was signed on the Egyptian side by Dr 'Urfan Shafi'i, director of the international investment and cooperation desk at the ministry, and on behalf of the Czechoslovak side by Jaroslav Jakubec, deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the Czechoslovak delegation.

Salvadoran Ambassador Leaves Following Break

NC311946 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA) — Salvadoran Ambassador in Cairo Leonel Arguelo left Cairo this evening on his way home following the Egyptian Government's decision to break diplomatic relations with El Salvador for moving its embassy to Arab Jerusalem.

People's Assembly New Session To Start 23 June

NC311511 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The NDP's parliamentary body will hold a meeting in the next few days to discuss measures and arrangements pertaining to the new session of the People's Assembly. People's Assembly Speaker Dr Kamil Layla told the radio correspondent that the Assembly's new session will begin on 23 June following the end of the current session on 22 June. The speaker added that during the new session, the Assembly will discuss the draft of the general budget for the new fiscal year 1984-85. Dr Layla requested opposition parties inside and outside the People's Assembly to be objective in their ciriticism in order to serve the public interest.

New Commander Appointed for 2d Field Army

NC270834 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 27 May 84

[Excerpts] Ismailia, 27 May (MENA) — Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urubi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, attended a ceremony during which the command of the 2d Field Army was handed over from Major General Mahfuz Hamdi to new commander Major General Safiyy ad-Din Abu Shanaf. Maj Gen Safyy ad-Din Abu Shanaf graduated from the military academy in 1953. He obtained a master's degree in military science from the college of commanders and staff and was head of the Egyptian military committee for implementing the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He was also chief of staff of the 2d Field Army before being appointed its commander.

Iranian Oil Installations Attacked 31 May

JN311805 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1752 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) — It was announced here today that a successful air strike was carried out this evening against the Tang-e Fanni pumping station near the Korramabad area and the Iranian Tabriz refinery. This came in a statement a military spokesman issued here today. The spokesman said that the two targets were accurately and effectively hit and that all of the aircraft which carried out the strikes returned safely to base with the exception of one plane, which crashed in enemy territory. The spokesman holds the Iranian side responsible for the pilot's safety.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,482 - 31 May

JN311643 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1552 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) — Iraqi helicopters carried out attacks on Iranian targets east of Tigris today, scoring direct hits and destroying one boat.

Iraqi military communique No 1,482 issued here today said that the Iranian forces suffered one killed in the central sector of the front. These forces also had two infantry positions and one hardware stockpile destroyed in the east of Tigris sector, and one infantry position destroyed in the northern sector.

In the area east of Basra, the Iranian forces sustained a number of casualties and lost six vehicles, one 106-mm gun, and three infantry positions as a result of Iraqi artillery attacks.

The Iraqi forces carried out a successful raid on Iranian forces in the Maysan sector, killing one soldier.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,482 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of our great people and heroic Armed Forces are continuing their valiant actions in defense of our dear homeland and our sacred shrines and principles. The results of their operations for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. A brave unit from our Armed Forces carried out a successful raid against an enemy position in the Maysan sector. They were able to kill a number of enemy men, capture others, and destroy an enemy boat.

2. Our brave forward units used artillery and other weapons to pound enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles east of Basra, inflicting a number of casualties and destroying six vehicles, one 106-mm gun, and three infantry positions.

3. A number of our daring helicopters raided enemy positions opposite our forward units east of Tigris today, scoring direct hits and destroying one enemy boat carrying personnel. All of our helicopters returned safely and successfully to base, praise be to God.

4. One was killed, and one vehicle and one hardware stockpile destroyed in the central sector of the front.

5. Two infantry positions and one hardware stockpile were destroyed east of the Tigris.

6. One infantry position was destroyed in the northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 May 1984

Lloyd's Raises War Risk Premium on Tankers

JN311057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] London, 31 May (INA) — British insurance companies, particularly Lloyd's, today decided to raise the war risk insurance premium on tankers and ships heading to Iran's Khark Island ports from 3 to 5 percent of the value of the tanker or ship.

A spokesman for Lloyd's Insurance Company told INA today that this decision was taken after the Iraqi Air Force had succeeded in its siege of Khark Island ports and in escalating its activity, particularly this month.

The spokesman expected another hike in the insurance premiums on the tankers and ships heading to the Iranian ports or the Gulf region next week if attacks on tankers and ships continue.

INA Cites UK Sources on Iranian Oil Exports

JN311430 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1356 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] London, 31 May (INA) — British oil sources told INA here today that Iran's oil exports from Khark Island have dropped to 700,000 barrels per day [BPD]. The sources added that this drop is the result of the Iraqi blockade of Iranian ports and Iraqi strikes at the oil tankers navigating to and from these ports.

The sources pointed out that Iran's exports were 1.7 million BPD until a short time ago.

On another level, oil shipping sources in the London markets said that oil shipping companies began reaching new agreements with Iran by which Iranian oil is secretly shipped to these companies. Under these agreements, Iran will not announce the arrival or departure of the tankers sailing to and from the Iranian ports, and the insurance companies' published schedules will not include the arrival and departure times of the tankers going to and from Iranian ports.

The sources also said that the six targets which Iraq said it destroyed a few days ago were Iranian targets and were not insured by any world company.

This explains why the British insurance companies did not receive any information about them.

ATH-THAWRAH Denounces Syrian, Iranian Regimes

JN270852 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0625 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 27 May (INA) — *ATH-THAWRAH* says that the Iraqi siege on Khark Island and the other Iranian ports in the Arab Gulf region will continue and intensify.

In an editorial here today, *ATH-THAWRAH* stresses that the Iraqi blows and attacks against maritime targets [hadaf bahri] which approach or seek to enter the prohibited military area will continue and intensify.

ATH-THAWRAH adds that Iraq will prevent Iran from carrying out navigation and trade in the Gulf region until its capability in waging its unjust aggression against the Iraqi people and the Arab nation is paralyzed.

ATH-THAWRAH wonders: Who other than the suspect Iranian rulers has exacerbated tension has worked and is working to expand the war and is overtly insisting on prolonging and expanding the war?

ATH-THAWRAH explains that during the Arab League Council's emergency foreign ministers meeting the Syrian regime and its ally the Libyan regime played a dirty role to prevent the issuance of an Arab resolution commensurate with the serious Iranian provocations represented in Iran's escalation and expansion of the war. The paper stresses that the representatives of the two regimes acted as if they were Iran's representatives on the Arab League Council.

ATH-THAWRAH refers to the moves of the Syrian regime, which is deeply immersed in the quagmire of treason and treachery, and which is is accustomed to walking on a tightrope and practicing political maneuvering. The paper says that the Syrian regime feverishly seeks to exonerate its ally the Iranian regime from the responsibility of escalating and expanding the war, forgetting that it was Iran and not Iraq which had attacked Saudi and Kuwaiti oil tankers. *ATH-THAWRAH* says that the Iranian regime has committed aggression against Arab Gulf countries, continues to conspire against the Arabs, and does its best to endanger the Arab nation's security and stability. *ATH-THAWRAH* says that the 1 million barrels of crude oil and the other 5 million barrels at reduced prices which the Iranian regime has donated to its ally the Syrian regime have not reached Syrian oil refineries because the iron-clad Iraqi siege on Khark Island and the other Iranian ports in the Arab Gulf region has prevented and will prevent the price of treason from reaching the Damascus rulers.

ATH-THAWRAH explains that Iran's aggressive and expansionist nature cannot be concealed by the flimsy Syrian regime's mask and the Syrian regime's treason and its alliance with the Arab nation's enemies and those who have designs against it cannot be obscured by lies and hollow claims.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes by saying that the time has come for the Arabs to adopt a frank and decisive stand toward those who have proved in words and deeds that they have abandoned all values of honor, manliness, and affiliation to this nation.

INA: Four Iranian Officers Seek Asylum in UK

JN311156 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1013 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] London, 31 May (INA) — Informed sources at the British Home Office today announced that four officers working in the Iranian military attache's office in London were seeking political asylum in Britain.

In a statement to INA, the sources declined to disclose the names of the officers for security reasons. The sources pointed out that the number of Iranian officers working in the Iranian Embassy in London who had sought political asylum in Britain this month was five. Last week, the British authorities granted political asylum to Captain (Wahhab Zadgan), the Iranian naval attache.

The sources added that the Iranian officers seeking political asylum in Britain had presented documents to British intelligence which proved the existence of armed Iranian terrorist elements inside Britain commissioned to carry out several assassinations against Iranian opposition figures there.

Palestinian Fighters Arrive in Baghdad 30 May

JN310735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) — Fresh groups of PLO fighters from the Ash-Shaqif forces, who fought against the conspiratorial regime in Tripoli [Lebanon], arrived here from San'a' last night.

Fighter Abu Kamal, commander of the groups, told INA that the Palestinian fighters' arrival in Baghdad comes in implementation of the PLO leadership's decision. He added that the atmosphere in Baghdad is suitable for the march toward liberation by the Arabs in general and the Palestinian revolution in particular.

It is notworthy that other groups of Palestinian fighters had previously arrived in Baghdad. The fighters were received at the airport by the members of the liberation movements bureau at the RCC and by the PLO office director in Baghdad.

Tehrani Continues Talks on Events, Issues in Iran

Presidental Election

GF311420 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0900 GMT 30 May 84

[Talk in series by Shaykh 'Ali Tehrani, live or recorded — no video available]

[Excerpt] In the last talk, we had come to the point where Khomeyni had said that Jalaleddin Farsi should not become the president since he did not meet the requirements as laid down in the constitution.

They started a campaign in their talks and in the press. It was said that if he did not become the president then there could be no guarantee that the revolution would continue. Such talk that there should either be a party which held the decisionmaking

power or that there should be a revolution council which held the decisionmaking power was spread by imperialists. This confusion continued.

I saw that they were duping a nation of 36 million. Therefore, I sent a letter to the press which was addressed to the people. I disclosed their plot in that letter and I disclosed their treachery. I disclosed the contacts that two of them had with the United States and with Amir Entezam. I also explained the dishonesty of the Friday imams and the resentment of the Tehran scholars. I explained all that in the letter and warned the people to be vigilant.

This letter was published. Beheshti said that millions of copies had been printed and he ordered all the papers to carry that letter, and even *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* published it. But this paper published the letter with a footnote which amounted to denouncing the letter. I replied and asked *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* to publish this reply and I also sent this reply to other papers. But this reply was not published. I heard that the revolution council had prevented the publication of the reply.

I had written in the letter that according to the press law they are bound to publish the reply, but they did not publish the reply. In fact, they did not allow it to be published.

I had written several letters and articles in the press revealing their dishonesty, their religion, and other things.

Matters relating to the Majlis elections were being discussed then and an Islamic revolution council was set up in Tehran. I think Beheshti headed this council. They also invited me to join it. But I turned down the invitation. They then said that I could send a message instead. I sent a message, but the board of directors of the council would not accept the message. Later, those who knew the contents of the letter put pressure on them through advertisements published in newspapers. They went to this council and asked that this message be read during council session. Finally, they did read it, but in a butchered form. The press also published it in a butchered form. The gist of the message was to explain the meaning of "unity of word." The unity which we wanted was not that what the Jomjhuri-Eslami Party of Beheshti was saying. We wanted to construct a single unity for all and this was the point of contention. We should be united in thought so that we may start reconstructing the country. This was the view of the majority of people. All should take part in the elections and all should be allowed to find their way to the Majlis. We must be free in speech, and in the Islamic Republic we should have the unity of thought. Only then we could reconstruct the country destroyed by the monarchy. But if all start interfering and take the government in their own hands and impose their own ideas on the country, it will result in unrest in the country.

I had cautioned in that message that depending on your actions, you will distance people from the revolution or bring them closer to it. It depends on you whether people are cool towards the revolution or warmly support it. Now you should be careful and should not go beyond what you have already done, you should not curb freedom. The other point in that letter was that all should take part, all groups and not only one group. We must invite all groups to come forward and we must avail ourselves of the views of all. The third point was that those people that you elect must have the expertise for their job.

I also said that the would-be president had during the past year explained his program at universities and other public gatherings. I told them they should be close to each other. In other words, they should cooperate. They should cooperate with the president even though they had different views and they should support him without any arguments. Otherwise, differences would grow and there would be bloodshed in the country.

Khomeyni's view was that Bani-Sadr should be made president. He used to say that Bani-Sadr was his spiritual son. I said there should not be differences on this point, because differences might lead to destruction and bloodshed.

Hostage Crisis

GF281230 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0900 GMT 28 May 84

[Talk in series by Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani, live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Aside from the time that I spent reviewing the Constitution, I attended various other functions such as those at universities. I would either speak or reply to questions. At the time the youths were very hotheaded. They used to attack the interim government and call them liberals and accuse them of being puppet nationalists or bourgeoisie and such. They used to accuse them of having ties with the CIA and other such accusations. Lord knows that I repeatedly advised them and gave them examples from the prophet. Sometimes the medicine may be more harmful than the disease.

On some occasions, in order to escape such questions, I used to say that I only express my opinions and am not part of the system so don't ask me about people's backgrounds or reasons behind decisions! They had a great many questions. There were disagreements at the time between people who considered themselves revolutionary and, in my opinion, leaned toward materialistic philosophies, and the other group who wanted to take things one step at a time.

For example, Jalaloddin Farsi and Mohammad Montazeri on one side used to call Dr Chamran an American and an executioner. He in turn used to call them other things. There was a great deal of disagreement, and I was afraid of the future.

Some societies were formed by youths in the universities and groups opposing the revolution council. There were fights between them. When they asked me, I asked them who got the majority vote.

In any case the disagreements were severe and the situation was critical. It was about this time that the shah went to the United States for medical care. Up to that time — during the 3 months that I was in Tehran — I had a great deal of contact with Mr Khomeyni. Since I felt that there were deviations after 11 February, I was very active. I wrote letters to him, and went and talked to him many times. This Reza Tavvasoli, as a joke, once told me: You come and talk so much. He only listens to those

who come in helicopters. Go to Tehran and come back with a helicopter and he will listen to you! He was joking of course, but in general I constantly reminded him and wrote him. My letters are available though they have not been published.

I heard that Aqa Ahmad [Khomeyni's son], who was opposed to Beheshti and his gang at the time, used to take our letters and read them to the religious students. They occasionally used to come to Mashhad from Qom and tell me that Aqa Ahmad has come and read us these letters and has encouraged us this way.

They did not publish them and Mr Khomeyni himself, on the basis of our conversations, was in favor of contacts with the United States and the interim government which he later called liberal and opposed.

He supported this until the shah went to the United States for treatment. They came to him and told him that it was a plot; the interim government was a puppet of the United States. There were uprisings in Turkman Sahra and Kordestan as a result of the weakness of the government. These were all a prelude to a strong move to return the shah from the United States.

They said: He is not ill: The United States removed him and the United States is going to return him to Iran.

They blamed the interim government for all this. Engineer Bazargan was abroad and had talked to that American [Brzezinski]. They were hitting the extremes and thus his resignation was accepted.

This is when the issue of the hostages started. The story is — the person who told me said that permission was sought from Khomeyni through one of his close family members, probably Aqa Ahmad — that on the day of unity for students and religious students, there was a meeting in Tehran University. I was a speaker, and the radio and television carried my speech. Before I started to speak around noon, these young people who were with me and used to take me places — they were later called the student followers of the imam's line — told me that they had obtained Mr Khomeyni's permission through some of his close family to go and capture the U.S. Embassy which they later called the den of spies.

I said I don't think this is a religious duty. I don't agree with it. I will neither tell the people about it nor agitate on its behalf. I went and delivered my speech and returned to the Majlis. They were being led by Dr Peymam and Kho'iniha and others. The revolution council opposed this. I don't know whether some of the members like 'Ali Kahmene'i were for it privately, but the atmosphere of the revolution council was against it. Beheshti was strongly opposed to it. I know this for a fact since I was in contact with them. Musavi-Ardabili, Beheshti and his cronies and even Rafsanjani, the majority of them, were against this. They were not in favor of taking hostages.

However, when Mr Khomeyni called it a second revolution, saying they had not acted in a revolutionary manner while the nation had,and apologizing to the nation, and when people demonstrated and burned the U.S. flag, they gradually participated.

Their [the students] contact at first was 'Ali Khamene'i who used to come to a room next to the revolution council's room and talk with Ebrahim Asgharzadeh and Esfahani and others who were staff members of the council. They gradually involved themselves, since Khomeyni had said it was a second revolution. They were bringing help for the government to enforce its power. They pushed aside the interim government and all control fell into the hands of the revolution council and a handful of these mullahs. Everything fell into their hands. When the Majlis ended, I went to Mashhad.

Several days later Ebrahim Asgharzadeh called me from the embassy and told me that they had invited liberation movements of the world. He invited me to go there and give lectures on philosophy and behavior. I said I have nothing to do with such things and won't go. He insisted strongly saying that they had no one and that I would be religiously responsible if I did go and thus leave possible questions unanswered! I said I will consult the holy Koran and let him know. It turned out well so I went. In addition to my participation in the sessions I also gave lectures at night.

During the first session they selected Kho'iniha as the chairman and Abu Jihad from the PLO as his deputy. They wanted to select one of the two people who had come from the movement for the liberation of the Arabian Peninsula as secretary.

There were also some from Iraq's Ad-Da'wah party and they all had their faces hidden. Abu Jihad opposed this saying there is no real movement in either Saudi Arabia or Iraq. This was the general session. When it was decided to hold a secret session I informed Kho'iniha and said ... [sentence incomplete]

I was not in favor of this from the start and only responded when they invoked my religious duties and also because I had consulted the Koran. In any case a disagreement was not right, so I said: Let us select a secretary from the organization with some history. By God, it was Kho'iniha who said: This PLO is pregnant with the petrodollars from Saudi Arabia and Iraq! I told him: Don't say that. If the rich Arab countries don't help them then how are they to live since they don't even have a square foot of land? Anyhow, this is what happened. They selected the secretary from Eritrea. I was there and was lecturing them. There was no open fighting between them since Khomeyni approved of the students but Beheshti and his people were against them. 'Ali Khamene'i was the contact but Kho'iniha and others were against the revolution council. Both Ebrahim Asgharzadeh and his friend Esfahani said that they [revolution council] were also tied to Amir Entezam's case. Two of the clergy of the revolution council, Beheshti and Musavi-Ardabili, participated in contacts with the United Btates. They said they had informed Aqa Ahmad who said that he informed his father whohad said that Amir Entezam is the same as they.

Allegedly they were to publicly announce such things in the future. This same Ebrahim Asgharzadeh came to Mashhad and to my house to meet with a couple of ladies. I asked him why the announcement was never made. He said that Aqa Ahmad had gone to him later and said that it was inadvisable to make such an announcement about the clergy and ruin their reputation! The deal had been made. They had accepted the followers of the

imam's line as an organization with power to make decisions. Beheshti had accepted their position. Since Aqa Ahmad was not in favor of Kho'iniha, it seems that they had struck a deal and stopped this from being revealed.

This is where Kho'iniha became a follower of the imam's line since there was no imam's line at the time! Up to then he was the follower of the liberals and did their bidding but from that point he became the follower of the imam's line. The student followers thus reached an agreement with Beheshti and company and agreed not to reveal things about them and instead to create files against Nehzat-e azadi and crush them. You have seen how many files they created for others and disgraced people and how many they forced out of the political scene. I will continue this story in the next session. Peace be upon those who follow the Lord's path.

Reportage on King Husayn's Visit to Bahrain

Departs 31 May

JN311555 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Amman, 31 May (PETRA) —His Majesty King Husayn left Amman this afternoon on a visit to Bahrain during which he will meet with Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, During this visit, the king will discuss with the Bahraini amir the current situation in the Gulf as well as relations between Jordan and Bahrain. The king was seen off at the airport by His Highness Prince Muhammad, the king's personal representative; the president of the Senate; the speaker of the House of Representatives; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the deputy prime minister; the ministers; and a number of high-ranking officials. In the king's presence and with cabinet members attending, Prince Muhammad took the constitutional oath as regent during the king's absence. An official delegation, comprised of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, is accompanying the king on this visit. The Bahraini ambassador in Amman also left with the king.

Holds Talks With Amir

JN311856 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpt] Talks between His Majesty King Husayn and Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah began in Mamama this evening following the king's arrival in Bahrain on a short working visit.

On the Jordanian side, the talks were attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the chief of staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain. On the Bahraini side, Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Crown Prince Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah, Under Secretary of Interior Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah, and the Bahraini ambassador to Jordan attended the talks. The talks are still in session at this hour.

Returns to Amman

JN010704 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and the accompanying delegation returned to Amman last night following a brief working visit to Bahrain that lasted 4 hours. His majesty was met on arrival by Prince Muhammad, personal representative of the king; Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; and Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

His Majesty King Husayn had held a round of talks with the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, in Manama last night which lasted 2 hours. They made a general review of the latest developments of the situation in the Arab Gulf in light of the Iranian regime's escalation of its aggression against Iraq and Arab interests in the Gulf, which could expand the area of the conflict and threaten the security and stability of the area.

The two sides affirmed the need for Arab states to coordinate their stands and concert their efforts in order to confront this danger that is threatening the interests of the Arab nation.

His Majesty King Husayn affirmed Jordan's commitment to assist and support Bahrain and other fraternal Arab states against this common danger.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, Marwan al-Qasim, and members of the accompanying delegation.

They were attended on the Bahraini side by Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Heir Apparent Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah, Interior Ministry Under Secretary Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah, and the Bahraini ambassador to Jordan.

His majesty was accorded an official sendoff upon his departure from Bahrain by his higness the amir of Bahrain, the prime minister, the heir apparent, the head of the Amiri Court, the ministers, and senior government officials.

Prince Criticizes U.S. 'Strategic' Attitudes

JN301946 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan has stressed that stopping the bloodshed in the Gulf has become necessary in order to regain the Arab citizen's trust in the existence of a minimum value of stability that will enable us and our friends — whether superpowers or foreign countries — to pay attention once again to the principal matter before us, which is the Palestinian question.

His highness said that Jordan had expected the United States to respond positively to His Majesty King Husayn's call in 1980, in which he proposed neutralizing the Gulf.

He added that U.S. attitudes lately have been strategic, regretfully, and that they have overlooked people's causes.

The crown prince was speaking in an interview with the Arabic service of the BBC which was broadcast this afternoon. His highness spoke about the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, saying: We are trying to develop a new political understanding to continue in the spirit of the Fes summit. He expressed hope that the continued Palestinian meetings and the Palestinian dialogue inside the one Palestinian house would yield an objective Palestinian position toward the conception through which we direct ourselves to the outside world.

South Korea Denies Supplying Arms to Iran

JN281652 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Amman — The Government of South Korea has categorically denied reports circulated by foreign media that it has supplied Iran with arms. A statement issued by the South Korean Embassy in Amman on this matter today said that the policy of the Republic of Korea is based on not supplying arms to states in conflict.

AR-RA'Y Calls Peres Proposals 'Vague Promises'

JN011130 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Vague Promises"]

[Text] The statements made by Shim'on Peres yesterday do not represent a political program nor a clear approach on how to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict should the Labor Party come to power after the next Israeli elections. Perhaps the only clear and specific point in what Peres said was his promise to withdraw Israeli forces from Lebanon within 3-6 months after coming to power. As for promises to urge what he termed the moderate Arab states to negotiate with Israel, to freeze settlements in densely populated Arab areas, and to reduce restrictions on Arabs there so they can run their own lives, they do not tackle the crux of the issue, which is the Palestinian people's rights in their land and their rights to self-determination.

Negotiations are not an objective in themselves, but a means that must be preceded by agreement on the objective that is to be negotiated. Peres ignored this objective, because he did not want to commit himself on it. Furthermore, the classification of the Arabs into moderate and non-moderate states is an attempt to dictate Israeli wishes in advance by determing which of the Arab sides should take part in negotiations and which of them should be excluded. This matter does not concern Israel. As for freezing settlements in densely populated Arab areas, it does not offer a radical solution to the problem. The same thing can be said about his promise to reduce restrictions on Arabs there.

It is obvious, therefore, that Peres has not committed himself to any clear and specific point that can serve as a starting point for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict. He would have made such a commitment if the alignment had a strategy that was different from that of the Likud in dealing with the Palestine question. Perhaps those promises were no more than early election propaganda to win the votes of Arabs in Israel. At any rate, the alignment will be mistaken if it thinks that it can use these "vague promises" as tranquilizers for the Palestine question. This question has passed the stage of tranquilizers and what it urgently needs now is a just solution to save the region from impending danger.

Briefs

Outgoing Ambassadors— Amman, 29 May (PETRA) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received at his office today Finnish Ambassador to Jordan Viekko Ovali Huttunen and Chilean Ambassador to Jordan Fernando Contraras Fabian at the end of their terms of office in Jordan. The prime minister praised the two ambassadors' efforts to bolster relations between Jordan on one hand and Finland and Chile on the other. He also stressed the Jordanian Government's desire to further bolster and develop relations between Jordan and the two countries in order to serve the interests of the Jordanian, Finnish, and Chilean peoples. [Text] [Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 29 May 84 JN]

Karami, Junblatt, Birri Discuss South, Army Issues

NC011210 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Within the framework of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's efforts to promote the work of the various ministries, a meeting was held this morning at his office in the Government House attended by Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism. Minister Nabih Birri joined the meeting 15 minutes later. The meeting was held to study and discuss the situation in the ministries concerned and the general situation in the country. Following the meeting, Ministers Junblatt and Birri made statements and answered reporters' questions. Let us first listen to what Minister Junblatt said:

[Begin recording] We discussed with his excellency the prime minister the various issues in order to arrive at a practical result through which the national unity government can achieve the desired security, liberation of the south, and security arrangements.

[Unidentified reporter] Security remains the basic issue, and the security tool remains the security forces and Army. Have guidelines been drawn up for rebuilding the Army?

[Junblatt] The Army is not a matter of individuals;it is a matter of general policy and approach. It is also a matter of a general national plan. It is a sensitive point. We are discussing the issue and hope for the good. [end recording]

Minister Nabih Birri said the following:

[Begin recording] As his excellency the minister of public works has already said, the discussion dealt with several issues. One was the issue of the south and its liberation, especially as we are approaching the painful anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The second issue, which is a basic issue and closely connected with the south, is the issue of the Army. Regrettably, despite the good will and enthusiasm of everyone, we have not yet achieved a final solution to this issue, which is very serious and important for the unity of Lebanon and liberation of its land.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Birri, do you believe that the postponement or delay in the government's securing a vote of confidence will hinder the solution of issues, such as the Army?

[Birri] Naturally, from a certain aspect it is possible to say that, because the government cannot really devote all of its attention to the pending issues until after it (?wins confidence). Therefore, the question of a vote of confidence will delay things — at least from the psychological point of view. [end recording]

Karami Reassures Families of Kidnapped, Missing

NC311333 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Mansur Palace at 1245 heading toward Government House after delivering the government's policy statement. The prime minister made a stopover at the Al-Barbir locality, where he met with a delegation representing the families of the kidnapped and missing. He reassured the delegation that the government devotes special attention to this issue and is handling it with sound and quick means.

Upon arriving at Government House, Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general, and discussed with him a number of diplomatic issues related to the current situation. Prime Minister Karami received a telephone call from Joseph Skaf, minister of information and acting interior minister, on the security situation and on the calm security atmosphere which prevailed during the vote of confidence session. Prime Minister Karami left Government House at 1515.

Karami on Ministers' Meetings With Foreign Envoys

NC311510 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Rashid Karami has expressed displeasure with some ministers who are receiving a number of Arab and foreign ambassadors without notifying the Foreign Ministry in advance. Karami has given his instructions to the sides concerned at Butrus Palace [the Foreign Ministry premises] to redistribute a notice to the embassies indicating that every ambassador must notify the protocol directorate at the Foreign Ministry about any meeting he wants to have with any minister and about the topic of the meeting.

Karami Comments on Tasks of Government

NC291429 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Today Prime Minister Rashid Karami discussed security affairs with Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, particularly those pertaining to the military establishment. Prime Minister Karami spoke at length as he was leaving the Government House about the task of the government and the question of its appearing before the Chamber of Deputies to obtain its vote of confidence. He reiterated the goals he has previously referred to. These are: First, security; second, liberating the south and western Al-Biqa' from Zionist occupation; and third, reforming the institutions, primarily the Army.

Prime Minister Karami called on everyone to help the government and enable it to carry out its tasks. Prime Minister Karami said:

[Begin recording] We must preserve our country, Lebanon, because it is our only refuge. This requires of every citizen national responsibilities which all of us must assume. Everyone, in his own field, is dutybound to participate in everything that consolidates stability and security and establishes peace of mind. The question is one of confidence. As a government, we are determined to proceed on our course to achieve national unity and political accord which we regard as the main vehicle for the attainment of security and everything that will raise the standard of this country and liberate it.

I have been hearing much talk about the government, about its having exhausted itself, about its being in need of salvation when it has come to save, and about what it has done in the month [it has been in power]. All this is nice talk and must have been the result of good intentions. However, I would like to point out that all of us are responsible for the success of the government because it is not a normal government in normal circumstances. The government came to carry out extraordinary tasks. Therefore, we must help it to carry out this enormous task. I say this because some of those well-intentioned persons have not mentioned its achievements. The mere formation of a national unity government is in itself an achievement; the government's meeting in Bikfayya is an achievement; the agreement on the statement of policy is an achievement. I might as well say that the assumption by the information minister of his office, for the unification of the various departments of the ministry, is an achievement. We further say that the task of this government which will appear before the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday — that is after 2 days — I say that the task of this government is confined to three basic issues: ensuring the evactuation [of foreign forces] from the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya; achieving security; and consolidating security. We are drawing up a complete program for this, and it includes the issue of the Army. I hope that we will soon be able to implement this.

The emergence of a new Lebanon and the drawing up of a new charter are also basic issues. I do not think that anyone would expect us to achieve all this in 1 month. We ask that everyone act positively and help himself so as to move from the phase of negativism and the bloody conflict, which has gone on for 10 years, because through positivity, love, and national unity, we want to achieve this qualitative and psychological move so as to be able to achieve an excellent society and everything that brings good and stability. This requires specific actions and unique work. Therefore, let us all cooperate to achieve our aspirations in a homeland which we want to be free, sovereign, Arab, and independent.

My meeting with the ambassadors today, especially with (Marc Bonfeaux), the French envoy, focused on the interests of Lebanon, the sovereignty of Lebanon, the liberation of Lebanon, the stability of Lebanon, and the modernization of Lebanon. We are in need of the help of all friends; and all of us are aware of the relationship that exists between Lebanon and France because it is derived from a long history which makes me feel confident that the mutual understanding of our issues could be the most effective weapon to achieve our welfare and dignity. [end recording]

Minister Qasir, U.S. Envoy Discuss Security, Aid

NC311319 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Victory Qasir, minister of economy, trade, industry, and oil, today at 0900 received in his office at the Ministry of Industry U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew. They made a general overview of the current situation during the 1-hour meeting. Following the meeting, Minister Qasir said: I had a general discussion with the U.S. ambassador on the security and economic situations in the country. We also discussed the aid the United States can extend to Lebanon for reconstruction and economic projects in light of the consolidation of security and stability so that Lebanon can return to its former position and assume its economic role. The U.S. ambassador said: This visit falls within the framework of the consultations which I am conducting with the Lebanese leaders and officials following my return from Washington. I had a general discussion with Minister Qasir on a number of current issues.

Birri Escort in Security Squabble at Chamber Session

NC311533 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] During today's Chamber of Deputies session, strict security measures were implemented around Mansur Palace. However, this did not prevent a squabble between the security forces and members of Minister Birri's escort who insisted on accompanying him inside the building. The Chamber's police prevented them from doing so.

The Voice of Lebanon radio has learned that the security problem that occured after the Chamber's session today when Minister Birri's escort arrived at the door of Mansur Palace and crossed the barriers between Al-Barbir and the Chamber building has been exacerbated. The committee charged with supervising the security plan held a meeting in the presence of Minister Joseph Skaf in his capacity as acting interior minister and Chamber Secretary General Ihsan Abu Khalil. The committee unanimously determined that the security measures were violated. Representatives of the Army, the Internal Security Forces, the Public Security Forces, and the Chamber police submitted a detailed report on the subject to Minister Skaf, who will meet with Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Uthman [acting director general of Internal Security Forces] for discussion. The representatives will also inform the prime minister and those concerned about the matter so that an investigation can be held to find out who is responsible for the violations.

It has been reported that the Chamber's leadership has threatend to cancel the date of the coming session and not to set an alternate date for it if an investigation is not held and if those responsible for the security violations are not discovered — the violations which threaten to undermine the session.

PSP Radio Reports More on Birri's 28 May Remarks

NC290634 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] French envoy (Marc Bonfeaux) and the French ambassador visited Minister Birri yesterday. During the meeting, they discussed the issues of the south and western Al-Biqa'. The French envoy expressed apprehension over the possibility that Israel will suspend any solution until after the Israeli elections.

Minister Birri affirmed his rejection of direct negotiations with Israel. He believes that the only way to achieve a solution is to resort to the United Nations and to apply the armistice agreement [signed following the establishment of Israel]. Minister Birri asked the French envoy about the possibility of increasing the number of the French contingent operating within

the UN emergency force in the south. Birri also discussed these issues with the SFRY, Bulgarian, and Polish ambassadors during his meeting with them yesterday.

Beirut Reports Birri News Conference 26 May

NC261521 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1407 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, held his regular weekly press conference today in which he appealed to Israel to respond to reason and halt its oppression of the civilian population of occupied territories.

Birri noted that Israel had stepped up its pressure on the civilian population in western Al-Biqa' and the south, and in recent days had also prevented Lebanese Army helicopters from flying to the south to transport key officials and carry out humanitarian missions. This, he said, constituted an air, sea, and land blockade of the occupied areas designed to bring the people to their knees. Minister Birri pointed out that Israeli authorities were not only deceiving the world but also deceiving the people of Israel, and he warned that such measures provoke sharp reactions including operations against Israeli troops. He stressed that the south was hitting back and noted that the operations were carried out at the rate of one every 36 hours but had been stepped up to one every 12 hours.

Birri said that Israel had continued its oppression and its kidnapping of civilians and he warned that attempt to create divisions in the country and to call into question the effectiveness of the new government would not help it.

Birri stressed that Lebanon was not responsible for Israeli security in Lebanon. This, he declared, is a hoax and has no basis in international law. He stressed, however, that the Army was being prepared to go to the south and to implement Security Council Resolution 425, and he called for a larger UN force in the south to help the Lebanese Army carry out its task.

The minister of state declared that there was no Palestinian plan for an armed presence in the south, and he declared that the people of the south wanted to live in peace under the control of the regular legitimate authorities.

The minister of state called for the full withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from Lebanon and warned that the continued presence of Israel would not force recognition by Lebanon or the normalization of relations with Israel. He declared that Israel has been called upon at least once to respect human rights and he expressed dismay that people who had suffered at the hands of the Nazis practiced the same measures in Lebanon.

Birri warned that continued Israeli occupation would only stiffen resistance and he urged Israel to respond to reason and to withdrawal from Lebanon and not try to set up stooges and militia groups. He stressed that all the security needed by Israel could be arranged in accordance with the armistice agreement and through the United Nations. Minister Birri said that there was an open effort underway to create confusion over the issue of the Army, and he stressed that the unifying of the Army was the key of a solution of the problem of the south. He said that there were open efforts by various parties to create controversy over the issues of the army commander and various lies have been circulated. Birri said that the issue [was not] of the identity of the Army commander but the Army structure and its future role. He said that the sectarian nature of the Army structure led to its disintegration under pressure. Minister Birri stressed the importance of the cancellation of political sectarianism and otherwise the fair distribution of posts and powers among different sects.

He was critical of Legislative Decree 102, which has created imbalances, and he declared that no institution should be the monopoly of any one group. He pointed out that the Army Command is still trying to create trouble by dismissing soldiers of the 6th Brigade and introducing other changes in the structure of the Army.

Mr Birri said that attempts to create divisions between him and Minister Walid Junblatt were doomed to failure and he stressed that their alliance was strategic and would continue and expand.

Further on News Conference

NC261942 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, has affirmed that the operations against the Israeli occupation in southern Lebanon and western Al-Biqa' are continuing and will increase the longer the Israeli occupation and acts of suppression and arrests continue.

Speaking at his weekly news conference, Minister Birri said that what is required is ensuring the security of the south and not the security of Israel. He said that the Army is preparing to send several battalions to the south.

Minister Birri called on the government to request the United Nations to increase the number and effectiveness of the UN emergency forces, noting that the appropriate officials are indicating that they will respond to this request.

Minister Birri stressed that there will be no solution to the situation in the south without the Army's unification and added that the Army issue is not a question of persons as some suggest but one of direction, foundation, and ways of rebuilding it.

He noted that attempts to weaken the government would be futile. He confirmed the strategic alliance between the Progressive Socialist Party and the Amal Movement and said that any meeting with the Lebanese Forces must take place while the access road to the south is open.

Sham'un Talks to VOL Correspondent in Paris

NC302050 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un made a statement to the Voice of Lebanon correspondent in Paris this evening. He

spoke about the Army, the government, the vote of confidence session, the Ad-Dubayyah bureau, and the southern army of Lebanon. Here is our correspondent's report:

[Begin recording] President Sham'un, who is in Paris on a private visit, has emphasized to our radio that the government members are in agreement on principled and basic issues, such as the Army, the relationship with Syria, and the attitude toward Israel, and that the details of these matters will be dealt with at the appropriate time.

We asked Sham'un if the government is in agreement on closing the Israeli liaison office in Ad-Dubayyah, he replied: The bureau developed from the Israeli presence in the south and western Al-Biqa'. Security arrangements must be worked out to facilitate the withdrawal [of the Israeli forces].

Replying to a question about the government of national unity becoming a government of disappointment 1 month after its emergence, Sham'un said: If the government did not prove its attitude within 3 months it would become a government of disappointment and would be expected to resign.

Asked if the government is in agreement on the future of the Army, Sham'un said: We are in agreement on the appointment of a Military Council and a Command and on the enactment of a new law through the Chamber of Deputies. There is no disagreement over the identify of the officers. He denied the possibility of visiting Damascus. He denied that he has received an invitation to visit Washington. He said if Syria wanted to achieve a cease-fire it could have done so. He declined to reply to a question on whether Syria's position is one of ill will, [word indistinct], or a conditional refusal to act, by saying that he does not like to reply to questions of this kind. However, he added: If Syria really wanted to stop the shooting, it could have done so. Sham'un believes that the forces of some government members are participating in the shooting.

Asked about the calls made by more than one Israeli official that their government reach an understanding with Syria regarding Lebanon, Sham'un said: I have not seen anything of this sort.

We asked him if he is satisfied with retired Brigadier General Antoine Lahhad. Sham'un said: Lahhad is an excellent officer, and I am satisfied with his task. He is an honest man who cannot possibly do anything that could injure Lebanon's interests or dignity.

Replying to a final question on when he will retire from politics, Sham'un linked his retirement with his death. [end recording]

Pierre al-Jumayyil Interviewed by MONDAY MORNING

NC280627 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has renewed his demand for the establishment of a military force capable of enforcing the law, maintaining security and order, and ending anarchy and terrorism. In an interview with the English-language magazine *MONDAY MORNING*, to be published today, the Phalange Party leader said that he does not think there is anything to prevent accepting help from military forces of countries which have no interest in Lebanon and which want to help Lebanon restore its security and sovereignty over all its territory. He said Prime Minister Karami's government is facing a critical test which lies in restoring stability to the contact lines. If it cannot restore security in the country, I wonder what government can, he said. He affirmed that there are contacts between Syria and Israel. He called for agreement on the question of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, because such a withdrawal cannot be achieved except by force, and the use of force is unlikely.

Franjiyah Receives CSSR Ambassador 30 May

NC301815 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah at noon today received in his palace at Zgharta His Excellency Vaclav Pzinger, Czechoslovak ambassador to Lebanon, who was accompanied by the Czechoslovak Embassy's first counselor. President Franjiyah met with the ambassador in the presence of Robert Franjiyah. During the meeting the two sides reviewed the situation in Lebanon and bilateral relations.

Fadi Afram Receives French Envoy 29 May

NC291004 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram at 1000 today received (Marc Bonfeaux), director of Middle Eastern and African Affairs at the French External Relations Ministry, who was accompanied by French Ambassador to Lebanon Ferdinand Wibaux. The meeting was attended by Na'im Farah, head of the foreign relations department of the Lebanese Forces. Afram and the French envoy discussed the Lebanese forces' ideas on solving the Lebanese crisis. Ideas were exchanged on a number of current topics and on issues of interest to both Lebanon and France.

PSP Radio on Opposition to Change in Army Command

NC010645 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Informed sources have said that the Lebanese Army and [Phalangist] militias did not abide by two cease-fire agreements reached last night. These sources consider this serious exacerbation of the security situation an indication of a political stand, not an accidental security incident. They report that several of the [Army] officers with ties to the Lebanese Forces are attempting to impede and prevent the expected changes in the Army Command.

It has been learned that Nasib 'Id, commander of the Army position in the Suq al-Gharb; Colonel Michel 'Awn, commander of the 8th Brigade; Yusuf at-Tahhan; and Colonel Abu Jamrah have adopted a unified stand opposing the expected changes in the Army Command, and that they are in full coordination with the Lebanese Forces which continue to insist on retaining Ibrahim Tannus as Army commander.

The security deterioration reminded the observers of the visit Tannus made 3 days ago to Army positions in the Museum area. The informed sources said that the rigid stand adopted by the Lebanese Forces on reforming the Army structure reached such a degree that those forces in coordination with some Army officers carried out a military move two weeks ago to pressure the president of the Republic with regard to his intentions to redress the national balance in the Army.

Reportage on Security Situation in Beirut, South

Crossing Points To Reopen

NC311408 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Lebanese Army positions in the areas of Al-Matahin, Al-Barid, and At-Tayyunah have been coming under concentrated sniper fire for some time now. The sniper fire is originating from the positions of the various groups facing the Army emplacements. However, the Army continues to abide by the cease-fire. In another development, the Security Arrangements Committee ended its meeting today with a decision providing for the reopening of the port and Galerie Sim'an crossing points tomorrow, Friday, provided no obstacles arise. Meanwhile, security sources said that 140 Internal Security Forces personnel have been authorized to maintain security at the port crossing point, while 110 others have been authorized to maintain security at the Galerie Sim'an crossing point.

Setback in Beirut Areas

NC311455 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The security situation suddenly suffered a setback a short while ago in the areas of Hunayn, the Science College, and Saqiy al-Hadath. Clashes involving rockets and artillery as well as medium and light-caliber weapons raged in these areas. Shells also fell in the Hadath and Sibnay areas.

Further on Fighting in Beirut Areas

NC311641 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The security situation deteriorated this afternoon. A number of mortar shells and rockets fell in the B'abda, Al-Hadath, Kafr Shima, Al-Antuniyah, Sibnay, and Burj Hammud areas. Bursts of gunfire were also reported in these areas. A number of persons were wounded, including a 15-year-old boy. At the same time, there were fierce clashes involving machine guns and rockets in Beirut's southern suburb. The fighting extended from the Galerie Sim'an, St Therese, and Saqiy al-Hadath areas, up to Al-Injiliyah, the Science College, and Kafr Shima. There were also similar exchanges of machine gun fire along the contact lines from the Museum up to Sodeco. As a result, the Security Arrangements Committee held many contacts and at 1830 a new cease-fire agreement was reached. However, sniper fire continued on the road leading to the Presidential Palace and on As-Sayyad Circle in Al-Hazimiyah, as well as in the old markets area. Shells also fell in the Wadi Shahrur, At-Tabaris, and old markets areas. Some Jundallah gunmen threw molotov cocktails at St Francis Church in West Beirut's Al-Hamra Street, setting it on fire. The fire department and the chruch's priests managed to extinguish the fire; the perpetrators escaped.

Fires, Cease-Fire Violation

NC311830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1814 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] We have just received the following: The security situation deteriorated this evening on the traditional contact lines and in the southern suburb. Meanwhile, clashes also raged with various types of weapons, involving residential areas in greater Beirut and the southern suburb. The clashes resulted in the outbreak of several fires in various areas. Civil defense squads managed to extinguish some of the fires and are now making efforts to extinguish the rest.

A cease-fire agreement was announced at 2005. It was, however, immediately violated. Shells fell on Al-Hadath, Hayy as-Sullum, Al-'Amrusiyah, Al-Laylakah, the Science College, the Evangelical school, B'abda, Al-Yarzi, Burj Hammud, Kafr Shima, Ash-Shuwayfat, and the Galerie Sim'an-Mar Mikha'il road.

Civil defense sources reported that five fires broke out in the areas of B'abda, Al-Yarze, Al-Hazimiyah, and Al-Laylakah. The civil defense squads managed to extinguish two fires, and work is continuing to extinguish the rest.

All citizens are requested to take precautionary measures, particularly since the contact lines continue to be the scene of a deteriorating security situation.

Clashes Continue in Beirut

NC311921 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1905 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Violent clashes are now raging on the combat lines in Beirut's southern suburb, particularly on the Science College, Al-Laylakah, Al-'Amrusiyah, Ash-Shuwayfat, Kafr Shima, Saqiy al-Hadath, Al-Mu'allim, Hayy al-Amirikan, and Sfayr lines. All types of weapons are being used. In the meantime, intermittent clashes are taking place on the various lines in the capital. Rockets and heavy machine guns are being used. Intermittent clashes raged on the Kayfun-Suq al-Gharb lines. An exchange of gunfire was reported between Al-Ma'rufiyah and Bsaba on one side and 'Aytat and Kayfun on the other.

'Many' Casualties Caused

NC010507 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] A state of caution prevails on all of the combat lines in Beirut and southern suburb following the serious escalation in the security situation that took place last night on these lines. This security deterioration was particularly evident on the lines of the southern suburb where shells fell indiscriminately in more

than one area far from the contact lines in Beirut and the suburb and resulted in the wounding of many citizens. The current guarded calm is interspersed by bursts of automatic weapons' fire and isolated shellfire. Explosions continue to be heard this morning.

4 Killed, 45 Wounded

NC010527 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpt] As a result of yesterday's clashes in Beirut and the southern suburb, 4 citizens were killed and 25 others wounded in the southern suburb, Ash-Shuwayfat, and West Beirut. Another 20 were reportedly wounded in areas of East Beirut.

Soviet Embassy Asks Communists To Effect Coordination

NC281815 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Hezbollah gunmen have called on owners of seaside swimming resorts to close during the month of Ramadan. In another development, Amal Movement gunmen have prevented the gunmen of Hezbollah official Husayn Fadlallah from staging a military parade in the Al-Awza'i area following the opening of a center for the Hezbollah gunmen behind the gendarmerie station.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Embassy has requested the Communist Party and the Communist Action Organization in Lebanon to effect coordination. Within this framework, it was revealed today that several meetings have taken place between George Hawi and Muhsin Ibrahim. Through these meetings, agreement has been reached to intensify the military presence of the communists through the two organizations and to set up additional positions along the contact lines.

Cedar Party Calls For Maintaining Israeli Bureau

NC301820 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] In a statement issued today, the Guardians of the Cedar party called for maintaining the Israeli-Lebanese liaison bureau in Ad-Dubayyah and for transforming it into an embassy. It also called for asking Syria to set up an embassy in Lebanon, and for the formation of a ministry for the affairs of Al-Biqa', the north, and part of the mountain, similar to the ministry of the south. The statement called on the government to stop the policy of concessions which will not attain political, economic, social, or military security for Lebanon.

Liberal Party To Open Offices in S. Lebanon

NC281730 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon say that the Liberal Party will in the next few weeks open party offices in the south at the suggestion of former President Camille Sham'un. It has been learned that these offices will be fully independent from the Lebanese Forces' offices.

Palestinians Set Up Positions in Beirut

NC301750 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Within the framework of the conflict between pro-'Arafat Palestinians on one side and dissident Palestinians and Syrian intelligence on the other, 'Arafat gunmen have set up cells in Ra's Beirut and Tariq al-Jadidah. At the same time, the dissidents have fortified their positions and have formed armed groups in Shatila, Sabra, and the southern suburb. Moreover, Syrian intelligence has established offices in Al-Hamra', Ar-Ramlat al-Bayda, and in the Beau Rivage Hotel.

RFL on Junblattist-Syrian Nationalist Clashes

NC311240 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Disputes between Junblattist gunmen and those of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in the mountain are continuing. Clashes have taken place between the two sides in the Majdal Ba'na area and extended to Bhamdun and 'Alayh. Five Junblattists and two Syrian nationalist gunmen were wounded in these clashes. The Junblattist gunmen occupied two Syrian nationalist offices in 'Alayh and the Carlton Hotel in Bhamdun. The Junblattists burned this hotel down and kidnapped a number of Syrian nationalist gunmen who were inside and transferred them to their headquarters.

VOL Reports Syrian-PFLP-GC Clash in Al-Biqa'

NC311245 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the Al-Biqa' reports that a clash took place last night in the Al-Fa'ur area between the [Syrian] special units and gunmen from Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC. The clash resulted in the death of one Palestinian and the wounding of four others. The special units immediately surrounded the area, confiscated 11 jeeps, and arrested a number of Palestinians.

Israelis Send 20 Merkava Tanks to Qir'awn Area

NC311928 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that the Israeli forces this evening sent 20 Merkava tanks to the Al-Qir'awn dam area to strengthen their positions there. Our correspondent has also observed increased activity by these forces since nightfall.

Israeli Jets Overfly Several Areas 31 May

NC311429 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Israeli warplanes this afternoon carried out reconnaissance flights at medium altitude over southern Lebanon, the mountain, and western Al-Biqa'.

Two Wounded in South by Israeli Gunfire

NC311313 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] In the south, intensive gunfire was heard at 1330 today in Riyad as-Sulh Street in Sidon. Reasons for the gunfire have not been clarified yet, but initial reports indicate that Gendarme 'Adil Siblini sustained serious wounds as a result of indiscriminate shooting. Zionist occupation forces and their agents had tried to raid the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp early this morning. However, the camp inhabitants resisted the raiders, and 15-minute clash ensued. Following the clash, enemy soldiers and their agents withdrew without succeeding in entering the camp. As a result of the clash Bilal Hunaynah was wounded. He was taken to the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Hospital for treatment. Also, early this morning occupation forces entered the township of 'Adlun in the Az-Zahrani district and raided the house of Nimr Hasan Hazin and took him to the Ansar detention camp.

Israel Forbids Official Employees To Use Copters

NC291203 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] It has been learned from informed sources that the Israelis have told Lebanese officials that official employees will not be permitted, as of this date, to use helicopters in their movements and that only those working at the Al-Jiyah electricity station are allowed to use helicopters. No explanation was given for this measure.

Resistance Men Attack Israeli Patrol on 31 May

NC311330 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Lebanese nationalist resistance men using machine guns and hand grenades today attacked an Israeli patrol in Hasbayya. The Israeli forces cordoned off the area and mounted a wide-scale search. The Israeli forces prevented cars from using Hasbani bridge and from entering Hasbayya.

Israel Expected To Sign Strategic Agreement With U.S.

JN010656 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Washington reports say that the United States and Israel have reached full agreement on all issues pertaining to Lebanon, particularly those related to confronting the Syrian role that is obstructing the U.S.-Israeli moves in Lebanon. Press and political circles expect Israeli war minister Moshe Arens to sign a new strategic agreement during his talks with U.S. officials — an agreement stipulating the coordination of joint military actions in Lebanon and against Syria.

Speaking at a press conference, Moshe Arens said Israel will soon be supplied with 75 F-16 jets, earlier ordered by Israel from the United States. He added that Israel chose to have General Electric engines installed in these jets. The total price of these aircraft is $207 billion.

Following Arens' talks with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, REUTER cited U.S. officials as saying that this year's U.S. aid to Israel will amount to $1.7 billion, half of which will be in the form of grants. The United States will also extend technical aid to Israel in order to develop the Israeli Lavi aircraft.

Arens also said that relations between the United States and Israel are stronger today than ever before. He expressed his satisfaction with the large U.S. aid to his country.

Ba'th Party, PSOE Delegations Hold Talk 30 May

JN301619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Damascus — The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, Ba'th Party Regional Command member, and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] led by Javier Saenz Cosculluela, PSOE Executive Committee member and spokesman for the socialist parliamentary group in the Spanish parliament, held a round of talks in the Ba'th Party National Command headquarters today. During the meeting, Comrade Qaddah presented a detailed review of the social and economic developments in Syria and the current state of political affairs in the Arab region.

Comrade Qaddah also stressed our party's principled policy which Syria adopts under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad against the imperialist and Zionist plans. He confirmed Syria's support for the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces in order to realize national accord and restore Lebanon's independence and unity. He also pointed to the importance of the cohesive Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese struggle to foil the capitulatory plan. He also touched on the dangers of the Iraqi-Iranian war, which the Iraqi regime has fabricated, and Syria's role in reducing tension and preventing the United States from interfering in the region.

The head of the Spanish delegation also stressed that his country and his party support the just Arab causes, especially the Palestinian cause in order to enable the Palestinian Arab people to regain their usurped rights.

Khaddam Receives Spanish Delegation

JN311307 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today received the Spanish Socialist Workers Party delegation led by Javier Saenz Cosculluela. The talks dealt with the Middle East situation and the recent developments in Lebanon and the Gulf region.

Al-Ahmar Receives Delegation

JN311623 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has received Javier Saenz Cosculluela, leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, chairman of the party's executive committee, and spokesman for the socialist group in the Spanish parliament. This afternoon they discussed relations between the two parties and the means of promoting them in the interest of the two countries.

Al-Ahmar spoke about our country's distinguished role in confronting the continuous Zionist aggression against the Arab nation, and about Syria's brave and resolute efforts to confront and foil the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary designs. He stressed that the abrogation of the 17 May agreement was a direct blow to the U.S. policy in the region.

Comrade al-Ahmar stressed the party's concern about PLO unity within the framework of the party's struggle, which rejects plans to liquidate the Palestinian question. He said that the Syrian people under comrade struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, the party's secretary general and the president of the republic, will continue to support the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples' struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories. Comrade al-Ahmar praised the USSR's support for the Arab struggle to achieve a just and comprehensive peace. He also stressed the importance of Europe's role in this regard.

The head of the guest delegation praised Syria's important role under President Hafiz al-Asad. He expressed satisfaction with the talks he has held with the comrade party and state officials. He also confirmed his party's stand of supporting the Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian question. He announced his support for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and for the Palestinian Arab people's right to establish their independent state on their national soil.

Talas Visits Military Academy, Addresses Officers

JN250845 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] At the instruction of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, has visited the higher military academy. Gen Talas was accompanied on the visit by Major General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Army and the Armed Forces.

Upon his arrival, Gen Talas was received by the director and officers of the academy. Then, they all went to the place where the celebration was held. Gen Talas addressed the officer students amid stormy applause and cheering for the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. He conveyed to them President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings and wishes for sucess in their study. He stressed that military science is one of the important elements of training and combat preparedness as leader President Hafiz al-Asad has said: We are endeavoring to raise our combat and defense capabilities by increasing our knowledge of science and military science.

Gen Mustafa Talas addressed the officers about the current political situation in the Arab arena in light of the U.S. stand which is completely hostile to the Arabs and biased toward Israel. He affirmed that the U.S. moves in the Gulf cannot be separated from Israel's provocations and military concentrations at the contact lines with the Syrian forces in Lebanon. He added that Syria has denounced Saddam's war against the Iranian revolution because it was sure that Saddam Husayn launched this war on behalf of the United States to serve its hostile objectives. He said that Saddam Husayn is escalating this war today in order to give it new international dimensions. Gen Talas said: That is the reason for leader President Hafiz al-Asad's recent efforts to stop the Gulf war and prevent its expansion in order to foil the flagrant imperialist interference. He said that these efforts reflect the view that what is taking place in the Gulf is a U.S.-Zionist-reactionary plot against the entire Arab region.

In his address to the officers, Gen Talas touched on the measures that the Moroccan king has taken. He said that the Moroccan king played a great role in preparing for the Camp David negotiations, and today in patronizing a Zionist confernece with an official and party Israeli participation. He said that these measures were taken with the knowledge of the heads of a number of reactionary Arab regimes who observed silence over these measures.

In his address, Gen Talas said that Syria's political and military role in Lebanon has been entrenched and that the Syrian option has taken new vital dimensions not only regarding the Lebanese situation, but also regarding the balance of power in the region. He said that in Syria, the revolution will continue its support for Lebanon until it achieves its complete security and independence.

Concluding his address, Gen Talas emphasized that Syria's Hafiz al-Asad refuses to submit to any threats that seek to divert Syria from its militant course. He added: Syria under Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, leader of our triumphant march of victory and liberation, will confront any possibility of a Zionist-U.S. interference in the region on any pretext or justification. Gen Talas called on the officer students to attach importance to the military sciences because they are their first and last asset in the combat fields. He also called on them to be concerned about their soldiers and hardware because our Armed Forces, who will face difficult and complicated tasks in confronting the imperialist-Zionist challenges, must maintain complete preparedness and high combat capability until our struggler masses' objectives of untiy, freedom, and socialism are achieved.

At the end of the celebration, the director of the academy presented a document to Gen Talas written in blood expressing loyalty to President Hafiz al-Asad and pledging to pursue the march under his wise leadership. Later, Gen Talas left the site of the celebration in accordance with the usual protocol.

Commentary on Will To Face U.S.-Israeli Plot

JN311248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, it seems that the United States has gone far in the direction of the new phase in its large-scale plot against the Arab nation. It also seems that Israel is the greatest beneficiary of the bad Arab situation, which has introduced the U.S. forces into the Arab homeland through its widest doors.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir feels safe and reassured as long as the Gulf war expansions have strengthened U.S. relations with Israel and, consequently, strengthened the U.S. line to bring certain Arab sides closer to the Zionist entity and to turn world attention away from the central Arab issue — Palestine and the occupied Arab territories. It is clear from the Zionist leaders' statements concerning their consultation with the United States and NATO allies that Israel is trying to kill two birds with one stone: The occupation of southern Lebanon has become an established fact in the opinion of the Zionist leaders, and the imposition of peace [sulh] on the Arabs in the manner desired by Israel has become unavoidable in the opinion of both Israel and the United States.

If these are some of the landmarks of the new direction in the U.S. plot, then it is essential to pause at a number of facts which we do not believe the United States has discounted. Syria rejects U.S. blackmail just as it rejects the suspension of the confrontation with the Zionist aggressors. Syria is fully aware of the nature of the U.S. moves and all their stages and objectives as well as the sides that back these moves. At the same time, Syria has only one unchangeable demand: the liberation of the usurped Arab rights and the Palestinian people's acquisition of all their rights on their national soil.

We do not believe that the United States and its ally Israel as well as their partners in this exposed game ignore another fact; namely, that Syria's declared postion is not based on outbidding, but on confidence in its power as well as the power of its nation. It is also based on the belief that the source of aggression against the Arabs and their issues will be the stronger side, as the United States and its allies now view Israel and Arab defeatists.

As struggler Leader Hafiz al-Asad affirmed, this country is ready to face any aggression, no matter how wide its front is and how many its sides are. Syria is forging ahead to achieve a balance with Israel. As President al-Asad said, peace does not come bit by bit. In fact, every bit of this kind of peace creats several bits of war, making Israel's lust grow with the growth of its military power. This makes Syria more determined to build its capabilities so it can face any Zionist aggression.

The picture of our country's stands as drawn by President Hafiz al-Asad is not subject to any influence, other than the influence of national and pan-Arab motives. This is what perturbs the United States and makes it diversify its plots to expand the fronts of conflict with its strategy and to create the circumstances that will enable Israel to carry out its expansionist designs and hostile plans.

The outcome of the alliance between the United States and Israel and the effects of this alliance on Arab aspirations, make the Arab citizen wonder: What have the Arabs gained from their subservience to U.S. policy? The Gulf territory and oil are in danger. Lebanon and Palestine are still in danger. All this is due to the fact that the entire Arab situation was jeopardized by deviation from the pan-Arab demands and acceptance of U.S. plans.

Now that the United States has succeeded in creating the circumstances that disperse Arab efforts and turn the Arabs away from their real battle with Zionism, it has become incumbent on Syria and the liberation and revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland and the world to confront the aggressors in the name of all the Arabs and all those who love peace, freedom, and progress. Syria has the power, determination, and willpower to face all possibilities and any Israeli aggression, as Struggler Hafiz al-Asad affirmed.

Damascus Notes Israeli Reinforcements in Al-Biqa'

JN010640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text]South Lebanon — The Zionist invasion forces are continuing to reinforce their positions in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' in preparation for a new aggression and a new war in the region. Reports say that the invading forces sent 20 Merkava tanks to the Al-Qir'awn dam area last night to reinforce their positions there. Theese reports add that enemy troop movements were monitored in the positions under occupation in western Al-Biqa'.

Briefs

Arab League Delegation Departs — Damascus — A delegation from the Arab League General Secretariat headed by Dr 'Abd al-Muhsin Zalzalah, assistant secretary general for economic affairs, left Damascus this afternoon for Tunis. Dr Zalzalah headed the meetings of the technical committee of national organizations, agencies, and departments sponsored by the Arab League. The meetings were held at the invitation of the Arab center for the study of dry and arid lands. The visit lasted 3 days. [Text] [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 May 84 JN]

Government Not To Close Liaison Office Voluntarily

JN311640 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] A spokesman for the prime minister has said that Israel hopes Lebanon will not close down the Israeli liaison office located near Beirut, because this office will be a useful means of communications when the appropriate time comes to hold talks with the Lebanese Government on security measures in southern Lebanon. The spokesman added that nobody has asked Israel to close this office, and affirmed that Israel will not close this office of its own will.

A high-ranking Israeli official, who refused to be identified, emphasized that the Lebanese Government is currently facing great pressure from Syria to force it to close down the Israeli liaison office. He added that Israel is aware that the Lebanese Government is currently discussing this topic.

Office Closing Would Foil Chance for Negotiations

TA310840 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 May 84 pp 1, 11

['Oded Granot, Yosef Walter, Refa'el Mann, Shefi Gabay, and Ya'aqov Erez report]

[Excerpt] *MA'ARIV*'s military correspondent notes that Israel has made it clear to Lebanon that the shutdown of the Israeli liaison office in Ad-Dubayyah will foil all chances for negotiations on security arrangements in southern Lebanon.

Political and security sources clarified that Israel is fully aware that Syria is exerting heavy pressure on the Lebanese Government to close the Israeli liaison office, and that elements in Karami's cabinet support the Syrian move.

It has been learned in Jerusalem that Israel is checking alternative possibilities in the event that the Lebanese Government decides to close the liaison office.

Israel has recently rejected Lebanese suggestions that the contacts between itself and Beirut be made through the United States, the United Nations, or another element. Israel insists that arrangements with Lebanon be conducted directly.

Officials in Jerusalem are tensely awaiting the results of today's meeting of the Lebanese Government. It is believed that the question of the Israeli liaison office and its continued activity will be debated during the session.

Intelligence Chief on Syria, Gulf War, Egypt

TA311516 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 30 May 84 pp 8-10, 41

[Interview with IDF Chief of Intelligence Major General Egud Baraq interview by Editor in Chief Colonel Avi Lavsky, Deputy Editor Yosef Argaman, and Arab affairs correspondent Hayim Raviv on the occasion of Intelligence Corps Day on 23 May 1984 at Baraq's office — individual questioners not identified]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the state of President al-Asad's health and is the struggle for his succession close to a culmination?

Answer: Al-Asad is sick. There are various reports about the exact nature of his illness, his life expectancy, and potential complication, but these do not all point in the same direction. However, there is no doubt that the man is sick. His illness is worsening and his grip on the reins in Syria has greatly weakened in the last few months.

At the moment, it seems that the president's brother, Rif'at al-Asad, is the loser in the current struggle in Syria. Rumors are rife that he may leave the country, perhaps temporarily leave Syria for a vacation with the approval — or even following instructions or orders — of his brother. There is no doubt that his departure — even if temporary — will be seized by his rivals to erode his position and shatter his strongholds, particularly among the military defense units.

Rif'at al-Asad might find himself in a situation where he does not have a position of power to return to, and where his only chance to make a comeback, if at all, is connected to the possibility that Hafiz al-Asad regains his strength and imposes him on the system. At the moment, Hafiz al-Asad does not seem to be headed in that direction, not in the immediate future.

Question: Has the Soviet involvement in the Syrian Army increased recently?

Answer: This involvement has not changed in the 2 years since the Peace for Galilee operation. It is our assessment that Russian advisers are to be found throughout the Syrian system up to the regimental level, and in some cases perhaps also at the battalion level.

This is an extensive involvement. It is our assessment that they are working seriously with the aim of teaching the Syrian Army, and helping it learn its lessons properly.

Question: Syrian Defense Minsiter Mustafa Talas talked recently about a Syrian-Soviet agreement according to which two Soviet divisions would arrive in Damascus within 8 hours of the eruption of a war between Israel and Syria. Are we aware of any change whatsoever in the traditional Soviet stance of walking a tightrope? Is the Soviet Union a curb at present or is it a catalyst for a flare-up?

Answer: That declaration deals with the possibility that a war may erupt in which Israel is aided by the United States. In such an event, Talas said, the Russians would arrive within 8 hours. Practically speaking, this is too short notice to move two divisions. However, I assume that what Talas meant was that Russian troops would back the Syrians up very quickly.

I do not think this reflects a change in the Russian position. Talas' declarations are not binding on the Soviet Union. The situation Talas was referring to in his declaration is not a realistic situation which we would normally consider —an all-out war between Israel and Syria, in which the Russian backing is needed to prevent a Syrian defeat, while the United States is not involved

alongside Israel. Thus the very question that Talas is raising is not put to the test.

As for whether the Russians are a curbing element or a catalyst, I would say that a superpower is usually a curbing element. The Russians stand to lose from a radical deterioration.

Question: Following up on the previous question, would you assess the risks of a worsening or a deterioration vis-a-vis the Syrians or, conversely, the chances for an arrangement in light of the Lebanese affair?

Answer: The Syrians have long-term objectives which can be summarized thus: defeating the State of Israel through a combination of political and military moves, when the conditions and means for this are ripe. Nevertheless, Syria has been deterred from an all-out conflagration with the entire Israeli war machine. In the wake of the results of the Peace for Galilee operation, and after comparing both forces, it is clear to them that in the event of a comprehensive war against Syria alone, their situation might become very serious within a relatively short period of time.

Question: Despite their feeling that they are approaching a strategic balance?

Answer: That is correct. Incidentally, the efforts to reach a strategic balance are aimed at achieving such a structure and number of troops that would enable them to begin a war without risking an all-out defeat. As far as they are concerned, the very existence of such troops creates better conditions for achieving their objectives through political means. However, they hope that if they have to put this to the test, such a balance would prevent defeat.

Question: Nevertheless, what are the chances of an arrangement with the Syrians?

Answer: The possiblity of reaching an arrangement with the Syrians should not be ruled out, and we surely must exhaust the chances for an understanding — be it direct or indirect, spoken or tacit — about Lebanon. However, this is not very likely.

Question: Do you have any intelligence data about the attacks on the oil tankers in the Persian Gulf? Do you think that the escalation in the Iran-Iraq war could evolve and lead to the intervention of other countries, superpowers, and also embroil us in some way?

Answer: This escalation is potentially dangerous because it affects a sensitive issue in the free world. Half of the oil consumed in Europe and about 90 percent of the oil for Japan comes from the Persian Gulf. Over 7.5 million barrels are produced there every day.

It is our assessment that both the Iraqis and the Iranians — the former because they have no way of bringing the superpowers in to force Iran to stop the war, and the latter because they are not interested in an escalation which would adversely affect their own exports — will ultimately be averse to escalating the situation beyond the breaking point. I assume that all those involved will look for a diplomatic solution. This is in view of the fact that they managed to involve Saudi Arabia and Kuwait which, for their own considerations, are very averse to a massive involvement of the superpowers. In my opinion, the combination of all these interests is likely to prevent a deterioration of the situation, although there may still be attacks.

Question: It has been reported in the press that the United States and Israel have been exchanging evaluations about what is happening in the Persian Gulf. What is our actual position on this issue?

Answer: We have been following this deterioration with concern, a deterioration which may turn this conflict between Iraq and Iran into an international conflict entailing more risks. We certainly stand to lose a lot from a possible victory by one of the sides, especially if it dramatically defeats the other side on the battlefield.

Iraq has almost doubled the size of its Army since the beginning of this war. It currently includes about 750,000 men who, at least in the lower ranks, have acquired significant combat experience. The Iraqi Army has always sent task forces to our arena. At the end of this war, and after a certain period of recuperation, an army of 22 to 24 divisions would still be able to send 8 to 10 divisions to the eastern front. Such a force resembles the size of the Syrian ground forces. This would very significantly enlarge the threat on our eastern front.

We also stand to lose a lot from an Iranian victory, which would give momentum to a social-religious phenomenon in the Arab world that contains the seeds of extreme fanaticism and intolerance; a phenomenon which can be potentially "exported" to our vicinity along with its extreme objectives and its long-term and very radical goals.

As far as we are concerned, the most convenient situation would be one in which both nations are exhausted after such a war and do not wish to fight any longer.

Question: It has recently been reported that Egypt has been preparing an infrastructure for two armies in the Sinai. Are we currently witnessing a change in the Egyptian political-strategic thinking vis-a-vis peace? Is the Egyptian elite determined to abide by the peace treaty in the long run? How does the Intelligence Branch assess this issue?

Answer: I believe that the Egyptian policy at present is to lower the profile of peace with Israel to the minimum possible, but not beyond the point where the flow of U.S. aid — which has recently reached the dimensions of the aid extended to the State of Israel — would be imperiled.

By lowering the profile of peace with Israel to the freezing level I mentioned before, the Egyptians are seeking to make an overture on what they regard as their "natural role in the Arab world leadership." They consider this a policy, and I would say that at least at this stage the Egyptians do not want to return to fighting or to the threat of an all-out war with Israel.

At the same time, they also realize that the peace-chilling process they began might ultimately lead to a return to the cycle of

confrontation. In any event, they are in the midst of a multi-year process of building a more modern, sophisticated and bigger army than the one they had on the eve of the Camp David accords.

Question: Do you see the potential for a change of government in Egypt? Can the main extremist centers of power there create a situation in which Mubarak's democratic game will ultimately end like that of As-Sadat?

Answer: It is very hard to estimate the life expectancy of regimes in the Arab world. The potential exists; there are nuclei of opposition. The internal security systems in all those countries are complicated, complex, strong, and very deeply rooted in all strata of society and all centers of power. The organization of an opposition in such countries is far from simple. Nevertheless, I think that the fact that Mubarak is moving toward some sort of democratization in Egypt shows that he realizes what is expected of him in the West, and also reflects the wishes of the Egyptian public, at least those of the higher classes there.

Question: How do you envision the intelligence branches of the Arab armies? Do they cooperate with Soviet intelligence?

Answer: We believe there is cooperation between the Soviets and their clients, especially Syria and Libya. Some of the countries apparently maintain intelligence relations. We assume that some of the countries that are not under Soviet influence such as Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia maintain a certain measure of such intelligence relations.

The Arab intelligence branches are constantly improving, and are posing a more complex challenge both to our preemptive intelligence and to our success in imposing rules on our army and society about publicity, communications, and exposure compatible with their improving capability.

We consider the issue of signal security, the camouflage of IDF activities, and field security — which deals with the prevention of gossip among friends, a too common occurrence in Israel — subjects which cause very serious damage. We are making efforts in terms of information, punishment, and prevention to tackle this problem.

Nevertheless, we live in an open society. Although I believe none of us would like to live in some other kind of society, we must adopt — out of self-discipline and understanding rather than through legislation or punishment — a certain measure of restraint when it comes to exposing issues that include a security element which may immediately play into the hands of our enemies.

Shamir on Recognition of Jerusalem Status

TA301435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that the political battle over Jerusalem has not ended yet. According to Shamir, countries around the world insultingly ignore the reality of Jerusalem being Israel's capital. However, Shamir said, this ignorance will not last forever; it will disappear just as the walls and the barbed wire fences between the two parts of the city did. The prime minister said this on Ammunition Hill in Jerusalem in a ceremony commemorating the soldiers who fell there in the battles over Jerusalem during the 6-day war.

Arens on 'Indirect Contacts' With Syria

TA311002 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 May 84 p 11

[U.S. correspondent 'Oded Granot report]

[Text] Indirect contacts are being held between Israel and Syria regarding the release of the Israeli prisoners held in Damascus. Defense Minister Moshe Arens made this statement yesterday in a news conference in Washington. The minister emphasized that Israel wants Syrians Jews to be allowed to leave the country.

Druze Prisoner's First Letter Received by Family

TA281529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The first letter by Samir As'ad, the soldier held captive by Ahmad Jibril's organization, has been received. As'ad wrote his relatives that the attitude toward him is good, and noted that he had received the letters and books he had asked his family to send. As'ad comes from the village of Bayt Jinn in the Galilee, and has been held by the terrorists for more than a year. His relatives expressed concern over the fact that International Red Cross [IRC] personnel have not yet been allowed to visit him. They claim that the letters are being transferred by the IRC representatives to a representative of the terrorists, who in turn hands them to the captive.

Peres on Possible Negotiations With Jordan

JN311721 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres, leader of the Israeli opposition Labor Party, has said that it his party regains power during the 11th Knesset general elections which will be held on 23 July 1984 he will try to open the door to negotiations with Jordan and a resumption of the peace initiative.

In statements he made to an AP correspondent, Peres said that when his party assumes power in Israel it will pledge to pull the Israeli forces out of Lebanon within 3 to 6 months, to stop building settlements in West Bank areas that are densely populated with Arabs, and to invite moderate Arab countries to join Israel in maintaining navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba. He said that the normal candidate for the required negotiations is Jordan, and reiterated that he rules out any possibility of negotiating with all Arab countries on all issues at the same time.

Peres went on to say that there is little chance for Syria to join a new peace initiative because of President Hafiz al-Asad's health and Syria's pro-Soviet policy. He added that before the Alignment government — when it is formed — makes a new

peace initiative it will alleviate the restrictions applied in the West Bank, follow the policy of open bridges and peaceful coexistence, and give the local inhabitants more authority in running their daily affairs.

Ben-Elisar Answers Motion on Jordanian Contacts

TA311100 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 31 May 84 p 2

[Knesset correspondent report]

[Text] There are contacts between Israel and Jordan on the Jordan water issue and we hope that they will end in an agreement. This was stated in the Knesset yesterday by the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, when he proposed that a motion by MAPAM MK Imri Ron be transferred to a committee discussion.

The issue that was raised was: "The economic profitability which Israel may draw from cooperation with Jordan."

Dr Ben-Elisar rejected the charges that the Israeli Government "is not prepared for talks with Jordan" as it were. He stated that Israel was and is willing to hold talks with Jordan at any time. It is Jordan which refuses to extend its hand to us and which is to blame for the absence of an agreement. Jordanian representatives express themselves in an anti-Semitic manner, as if the two blue strips in the Magen David [shield of David] symbolize the Nile and Euphrates Rivers. At the Yarmuk University in Amman, a Jordanian scientist, Majid Farid, said that Israel is looking for water in all Arab countries. Furthermore, only the day before yesterday a UN committee adopted a Jordan-initiated resolution against Israel's plans for the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal. Israel will not allow Elat to be harmed while Aqaba remains unimpaired by water plans in the region.

The policy of the Israeli Government is based on the Camp David accords which opened the gate for a peace agreement with Egypt. When the agreement was signed, the Arabs and Americans knew that the Israeli Government would continue with Jewish settlement in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. They tried to change this policy but were unsuccessful, and the agreement was signed.

The motion was transferred to a committee discussion.

National Religious Party Split Reported

TA010614 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Jun 84 p 2

[Arye Rubinstein report]

[Excerpt] The National Religious Party's Knesset list was weakened yesterday when the Emuna religious women's movement decided to decline slot No. 8 and to run its own list after all.

On the other hand, Hakibbutz Hadati [NRP-affliated kibbutz movement] "reluctantly" decided yesterday to keep its man on the NRP list. Within the next two weeks it is to decide to what extent it will support the list during the campaign.

New Sephardic Knesset List Drawn Up

TA310520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The Sephardic Torah Guardian Party has drawn up its list for the coming elections. The front runner on the religious list is Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz of Ra'ananna. He is followed by Rabbi Refa'el Pinhasi of Bene Beraq, and Rabbi Ya'aqov Yosef, son of former Sephardic Rabbi Ovadiya Yosef.

Final Lists Submitted for Knesset Elections

TA010546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Twenty-seven lists which want to run in the 11th Knesset elections were submitted to the central election committee. The lists include 12 parties which were represented in the outgoing Knesset. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reported that the central election committee overruled two lists as their representatives did not have the full amount required as a desposit; one list was overruled as names of candidates were missing, and another overruled due to insufficient signatories.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reported that at the last minute, the Tehiya Movement changed the order of the candidates on its list: Tzvi Shiloah was moved from the fifth to the sixth slot and was replaced in the fifth slot by Tehiya secretary Gershon Shafat. It was also decided that if the Tehiya wins six Knesset seats there will be a rotation between the sixth candidate on its list, Tzvi Shiloah, and the seventh candidate, Efrayim Ben-Hayim, a TZOMET member.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reported that no last-minute changes were introduced in the lists of the major parties. The Likud list ends with Dr Yohanan Bader and the last name on the Alignment list is that of former President Efrayim Qatzir. The central election committee will now examine the validity of the lists which were submitted. The committee's secretary said that this procedure will last several days.

Sharon To Head Special Assignments Headquarters

TA310642 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] As of tomorrow, Minister Ari'el Sharon will head the Likud's special assignments campaign headquarters. He will also be a full partner in the decisions and policymaking process regarding the various aspects of the campaign. This was decided upon yesterday between the chairman of the headquarters, Minister David Levi, and Minister Sharon. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the special assignments headquarters will have its own budget, and will have branches and activists in various parts of the country.

Perez de Cuellar Against Expelling Israel From UN

TA310900 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
31 May 84 p 1

[By U.S. correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] "I am against expelling Israel from the United Nations, and not because the United States threatened to leave the United Nations if this happens." This statement was made yesterday by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in a special interview to *MA'ARIV*. The secretary general leaves next week for a visit to five Middle Eastern countries, including Israel. He will meet with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens in Jerusalem. Addressing himself to Israel's position in the international organization, the secretary general said: "This is the democratic game. At present, the General Assembly is against you, but you sometimes vote with the majority, as, for example, on the issues of Afghanistan, or South East Asia. In the Knesset as well, sometimes there is a Labor majority, and sometimes a Likud majority. Perez de Cuellar is a lawyer from Peru who served as a diplomat in various world capitals, and who gained vast experience in short and long-term diplomtic missions. With regard to Israeli diplomacy, he said: "We can do nothing on that score. Your diplomacy should be more active, and should attempt to raise the support of other countries. You are a country that needs strong and convincing diplomacy."

U.S. Fuel Tanks Sold to Saudi Arabia

TA311120 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
31 May 84 p 1

[Text] Fuel tanks developed in the United States on the basis of Israeli know-how and blueprints were given to Saudi Arabia and are being used by the Saudi Army. This was learned by the *DAVAR* correspondent. The fuel tanks were developed in the United States by a U.S. company which completed their development and manufacture at the invitation of Israel and its Air Force. Upon completion, the fuel tanks were given to Israel, and later to Saudi Arabia. Israelis claim their expertise in the fields of development and manufacture of security products, which is shared with the United States, enjoys wide distribution because, once the parts ordered by Israel have been manufactured, the finished products are sold to Saudi Arabia and those Persian Gulf states which possess Western arms.

Paper Analyzes Israeli-U.S. Strategic Cooperation

TA281142 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
28 May 84 pp 7, 12

[Wolf Blitzer commentary from Washington: "The new alliance between Washington and Jerusalem"]

[Text] U.S. and Israeli officials concur that their efforts at renewing relations in military matters have been crowned with success in recent months. The public at large, however, has heard very little about the latest developments. It would seem that slowly but surely, an entirely new alliance is evolving between the United States and Israel. As a result, Israel will almost certainly be assigned a growing role in U.S. strategy. Both American and Israeli experts agree that this is an important breakthrough.

"Israel is being integrated into the American global defense system, as Italy, Turkey, and South Korea have been, one U.S. expert said. "Both sides will benefit," he added. In effect, the developments on the joint strategic and military front of the two countries, at least those publicized in the past few weeks, would seem to endorse this assessment. The military establishments of both countries are doing things today that they have never done before.

The various branches of the U.S. Armed Forces and the American intelligence community are directly involved. The U.S. Air Force, which traditionally has been the U.S. military arm closest to Israel, has exchanged top secret information with Israel on aerial warfare. This was preceded by detailed briefings on lessons learned by the Israelis from the war in Lebanon in the summer of 1982. Other branches of the US. Armed Forces have begun to follow in the Air Force's footsteps.

When the U.S. Marines began taking part in the international peacekeeping force, a number of ugly incidents occurred between them and the IDF. These made headlines. Everyone recalls the clashes between the Marines and IDF troops in the vicinity of Beirut. Today, however, all that is ancient history.

Marine Corps Commandant General P. Kelly visited Israel at the beginning of this year, and his colleagues relate that he returned to Washington convinced of Israel's strategic importance from the U.S. point of view. It is no mere coincidence, therefore, that the Marine Corps is moving towards closer collaboration with Israel. Rumors have it that the Marines are going to purchase the B-300 [as published] — a powerful armor-piercing rocket launcher — from Israel. It is believed here that the Marines would like to improve the weapon in order to use it against heavy fortifications.

It is further said here that Israel is planning a new tactical assault bridge for the Marines, to be produced jointly by the United States and Israel. These are tangible steps, and they are being taken due to the improvement in the ties between the two.

U.S. land forces also play a role in this de facto alliance with Israel. At least a year before the bombing of the Marine headquarters in Beirut last October, the U.S. Army proposed the establishment of emergency medical procedures in cooperation with Israel. The politicians hesitated, and as a result the Americans made no use of the medical facilities in Israel following the bombing of their Marine headquarters. Since then, astonishing progress has been made.

In December an official agreement was signed, opening up Israeli medical installations to U.S. troops. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger revealed in Washington this week that the Americans are already utilizing this agreement. A U.S. soldier who sustained serious burns received treatment in a Tel Aviv hospital. Weinberger further confirmed that the United States and Israel are planning joint maneuvers which will underline the work of the two armies' medical corps. Numerous Israeli and U.S. troops will participate in these exercises. Joint aerial and

naval maneuvers are also planned, as is the prior emplacement of U.S. military equipment in Israel.

The most impressive amelioration of relations is between the U.S. Navy and Israel. The Navy has traditionally been the force least cordial to Israel, as the U.S. Navy sought ports it could use throughout the Arab world. It therefore feared that open cooperation with Israel would sabotage its efforts. However, even the most moderate Arab countries failed to help the Americans. Not one of them, except for Oman, was prepared to accord them the right to put up bases on their soil, including Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Washington was disappointed. Israel's ports, and Haifa in particular, took on greater allure. In recent months, U.S. ships began making frequent calls at Haifa port. The battleship *New Jersey*, whose powerful 40-cm guns had only a few days earlier shelled hostile targets in Lebanon, also put in at Haifa port. This openly displayed presence is extremely significant.

Israeli and U.S. officials agree that the Navy's attitude vis-a-vis Israel began to change when John Lehman took over as secretary of the Navy during the first days of the Reagan administration. Lehman, who was on the National Security Council with Henry Kissinger, is a staunch supporter of Israel. He is also a fighter pilot in the U.S. Naval Reserve, and his input can be felt.

The frequent calls at Haifa port are not the only by-product. In his speech to an audience of Jewish newspaper editors on 23 May, Weinberger revealed that the United States and Israel are cooperating in the development of a patrol boat which will fulfill Israeli needs until the mid-1990's, and which will be fitted with U.S. and Israeli weapons. Earlier, the U.S. Administration approved Israel's requests for aid in developing the Lavi fighter plane. What is more, Weinberger noted the U.S. Navy's decision to purchase Israeli drones. This transaction constitutes a breakthrough in Israel's efforts to obtain a slice of the U.S. purchasing pie.

The joint U.S.- Israeli group on political and military affairs, established last year following the Reagan-Shamir summit meeting, continues its regular meetings, held intermittently in Washington and Jerusalem. It also holds plenary sessions, as well as separate meetings of the military men and the politicians respectively.

According to one of the participants in such a discussion group, both sides are reassessing some of the most delicate topics on the agenda. An Israeli official said: "The Americans are discussing with us certain matters which they do not even raise with their NATO allies."

Some of these meetings have been publicized, but the majority have not. The Israeli and U.S. representatives agreed that their discussions were best kept secret. An Israeli official points out that most of the leaks came from the Americans. He appears to be right. They were most likely the result of attempts by Republican political appointees to curry favor with pro-Israeli supporters within the Jewish community. It would be a mistake to think that this improved attitude toward Israel will bring about an immediate revolution. One should not, for example, assume that the Americans will ask for Israel's help in the Persian Gulf crisis. Only in the event of a need for U.S. intervention on a massive scale in developments there are they likely to turn to Israel with a request for assistance.

That kind of intervention would require aerial assistance of the kind only Israel is capable of providing. But since no one in Washington believes that such U.S. intervention will be necessary, Israel does not occupy an important place in U.S. military thinking where the Iran-Iraq war is concerned.

Israel may well benefit from an expansion of its military alliance with the United States. First of all, Israel wants to avert direct Soviet intervention in the fighting. Washington can, of course, be helpful where this is concerned. Second, Israeli defense experts realize Israel's uncomfortable position at a time when it is making supreme efforts to retain some kind of quantitative balance with the Arab countries regarding arms purchases.

According to a research project carried out by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and recently made public, the Arabs are currently spending $14 on arms purchases for every dollar spent by Israel. In the 1960's, the ratio was 3 to 1 or 4 to 1.

Assuming that arms prices will continue to spiral, Israel has no chance of winning the race. Israel's long-term interests, U.S. officials say, are linked to the creation of a broader strategic deterrent than exists at present. This is where the United States comes into the picture.

The Arabs and the Soviets will have to understand that the alliance between the United States and Israel is so stable that any thought of military aggression against Israel will elicit immediate U.S. intervention.

This will cause both the Arabs and the Russians to hesitate, and they will refrain from joining forces against Israel.

The Americans were the first to admit that these developing relations are not a one-way street. Washington is not always the giver and Jerusalem the receiver. As it developed its powerful military establishment, Israel also developed services vital to the United States. Both sides stand to gain from broadening the alliance.

In conclusion, a future U.S.- Israeli defense pact is a possibility. U.S. officials say that at the moment the danger of negative political reactions in the Arab world has diminished, as opposed to previous years.

It is hardly likely that the clock can be turned back. Regardless of whether the next Washington administration is Republican or Democratic, or whether Jerusalem is ruled by a coalition, Likud or Alignment government, in light of the fundamental national interests of the United States and of Israel, the new military relations will be sturdier than in the past.

We are on the threshold of a new era in relations between Washington and Jerusalem.

Subsidized Goods Prices Increased by 8 Percent

TA310708 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 May 84 p 3

[Economic correspondent Avi Temkin report]

[Excerpt] Prices of subsidized basic commodities went up last night at midnight by 8 percent, the Treasury announced yesterday. This was the second consecutive month that the Treasury increased controlled prices by less than the current month's rate of inflation.

According to the ministry, the 8 percent hike is similar to the inflation pace expected for June. Until two months ago the ministry's policy was to increase prices according to the current month's inflation.

The Treasury has calculated that the price increases will in themselves contribute a one-half percent increase to the consumer price index.

New Penalties for West Bank Stone Throwers

TA010624 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Jun 84 p 1

[David Richardson report]

[Excerpt] The Judaea and Samaria military government has issued a military order that empowers military courts to pass sentences of up to 20 years for rock throwing attacks on passing vehicles. The mere throwing of a stone that might hit passing traffic is an offence carrying a maximum sentence of 10 years.

Heretofore, the military courts have handed down sentences of up to 18 months in prison and heavy fines.

The new order, No. 1108, is an addition to a previous order that deals with the possession of firearms and explosives. It reads: "Whoever throws an object, including a rock: 1) In a manner that strikes or is apt to strike traffic on transport routes may be sentenced to 10 years in prison. 2) Towards a person or property with the intention of striking the person or property may be sentenced to 10 years in prison. 3) Towards a moving vehicle with the intention of striking it or a person travelling in it may be sentenced to 20 years in prison."

The new order authorizes the courts to impose far stiffer sentences for rock throwing than in the past. Because of the way it has been phrased, it also makes the work of the military prosecutor far easier in that he no longer has to prove the actual result of the rock throwing or who specifically among several defendants was responsible for the result.

Additional Funds Allocated to Settlements

TA301154 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 May 84 p 1

[Text] The end of season sales have started — the Treasury has decided to allocate another 200 million shekels to settlements in the territories and an additional 42 million shekels to the (Wiznitz) institutions [relligious institutions].

The Treasury has submitted this request to the Finance Committee, and it intends to transfer these funds from the budget reserves within the first 2 months of the fiscal year.

MK Naftali Feder (MAPAM) yesterday protested these demands and the Knesset Finance Committee will discuss the issue today.

Palestinian Group To Aid Arabs in Israel, Territories

TA311029 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 May 84 p 1

['Atallah Mansur report]

[Text] Palestinian businessmen around the world have set up a special consortium in Switzerland for extending aid in various spheres to Arabs in Israel and the territories. The consortium is based in Geneva and is headed by 'Abd al-Majid Shuman, the director general of the "Arab Bank," one of the largest financial institutions active in Arab countries.

The new consortium "Mu'asasat at-Ta'awun" (the cooperation consortium) defines itself as an independent charity association, unaffiliated with any partisan or political government institution.

The objectives of the consortium are to strengthen the internal links among the Palestinian people, to defend its integrity, and to strengthen its hold on its land.

The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent adds that the consortium director general, Dr George al-'Abd, visited Israel and met with several people in order to gain insight into the public needs of the Arabs.

Apparently the consortium has not yet extended any aid. Arab institutes active among the Palestinian emigrants in the United States have for some time now assisted in providing grants to students and aid to institutes which promote theatrical activities, folklore research, and book publication.

Court Hears of Maltreatment of Halhul Residents

TA291915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Two residents of Halhul in the Hebron Hills area and two IDF reserves soldiers gave shocking testimony during the trial of three border policemen who are charged with torturing Halhul residents. One of the witnesses, an 83-year-old villager, said that he was forced to stand out in the cold for hours with other Halhul men, dressed in only his underwear. According to this villager, he saw how a number of local youths were made to slap their fathers in the face. Another Halhul witness said that the border policemen ordered him to hop on one foot, that he was pushed to the ground after hopping 20 meters, and then was beaten and kicked. He was then ordered to crawl on all fours and bark like a dog.

The reserve soldiers told similar stories, adding that the Halhul residents were ordered to sing the Israeli national anthem and to cry out "long live the border police" and "long live the State of Israel." One of them, Gid'on Baraq, was asked during the trial why he had not intervened. He said that he had asked the border policemen to stop, but that when he saw this was useless he gave up, since he believed it was the business of the many echelons superior to him.

DAVAR Editorial on Egyptian Election

TA301056 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
30 May 84 p 5

[Editorial: "Mubarak's Experiment in the Egyptian Polling Booth"]

[Excerpt] From Israel's viewpoint, the results of the Egyptian election will not significantly affect the "cold peace." Although the Wafd representatives have levelled criticism at some of the Camp David agreements, they have not complained about the very fact of the existence of a peace treaty with Israel. However, from several aspects, the advancement of the gradual democratic development of Egypt — the political "ilfitah" [Arabic for openness] of President Mubarak, who is carrying on where As-Sadat left off — depends on the fate of the peace process.

The opposition forces in Egypt should know that foiling the peace and deteriorating into a renewed state of war will put the lid on the pluralistic attempt. The revival of the peace process, of course, also depends to a great extent on the government that will be formed in Israel after the election. However, it depends as well on the Egyptian Government's ability to find the right balance between the legitimate attempt to get back its leadership position in the Arab world and the preservation of the peace with Israel.

Israeli, Egyptian Scientists To Meet

TA010612 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
1 Jun 84 p 3

[Li'ora Mori'el report]

[Excerpt] Beersheba — An Israeli scientific delegation will tomorrow meet its Egyptian counterpart in San Diego to discuss a joint agricultural project funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), Professor Hayim Forgacs, acting director of the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev's Institutes for Applied Research, told *THE JERUSALEM POST* this week.

The Israeli and Egyptian delegates will be joined by members of the San Diego State University Foundation, through which AID funnels funds for the five-year, $5 million project which is one of the fruits of the Camp David accords.

The project is not well-publicized here for security reasons. Although (as has been published in *THE POST* recently) two Egyptians are known to be here to study Israeli methods of desert farming, their names are not available for publication to protect them on their return to Egypt.

ALGERIA

Shevardnadze Hands Bendjedid Chernenko Letter

LD312131 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN party, Chadli Bendjedid, today received Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, who handed the president a letter from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The meeting was attended by Brother Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat in charge of external relations, and the Soviet ambassador in Algiers. Eduard Shevardnadze led the Soviet delegation to the proceedings of the AAPSO conference which ended early this morning in Algiers.

LIBYA

AL-ANBA' Reports U.S. Secretly Training Libyans

LD311633 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 31 May (JANA) — Kuwaiti *AL-ANBA'* newspaper today reports that a group of absconding Libyans have been trained at special camps in the United States on Soviet-made aircraft similar to those possessed by Libya. These planes were altered and equipped by the U.S. to enable them to be infiltrated into Libya to strike at important vital targets. The paper adds that an American paper recently reported the crash of a Soviet MIG-23 aircraft at the training field at one of the air bases in the United States.

Sudanese Opposition Statement Reported

LD311531 Tripoli JANA in English 1414 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] London, Ramadan 1, May 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Sudanese Unionist Democratic Party has confirmed that after fifteen years of the rule of starvation, suppression, and terror, the dictatorial regime in Sudan continues to waste the Sudanese people's freedom and bargain with their achievements and destinies in order to stay on power and formation [as received] of suspicious alliances and agreements to the extent that the Sudan has become a fertile ground for international colonialism and imperialism and their agents. The Sudanese party issued a statement and distributed it yesterday in London. The statement says that due to the policy of neglect and dealings, the Sudan has become contemptible follower without sovereignty and economically ruined to the extent that it could not be saved. The Sudan is a few steps away from total uprising after different Sudanese groups have escalated their struggle and series of strikes and deadly attacks began and Numayri is falling under it [as received] and the collapsed of the regime has become inevitable.

The statement added that what is happening in the Sudan was an outcome of colonial foreign intervention and its enmity of developing nations and peoples who seek freedom and aimed at their return to the domain of colonial dependency by appointing agent ruler who rob their wealth and stop their march of progress. It called the Sudanese people from different factions and groups to stand firmly and bravely in face of hireling Numayri and his regime till its collapse and achievement of freedom and stability for everybody.

Palestinian Organization Officials Depart

LD312247 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Brothers Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], member of the revolutionary leadership of the Fatah movement; Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command; Dr Samir Hushah, secretary general of the Palestine Popular Struggle Front; Talal Naji, assistant secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and their accompanying delegation left Tripoli yesterday evening after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

New Oil Well Discovered in Continental Shelf

LD311949 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Benghazi, 31 May (JANA) — One of the companies of the National Oil Corporation has discovered an important oil well in the sea region M/N/120, northeast of Benghazi. The exploratory well L/M/N/120 poured an average of 5,263 barrels of crude oil a day of 36 degrees density when it was tested. Sources of the National Oil Corporation stated that tests are still going on in this well, which is in the original oil reserve from which it is possible to extract an estimated 765 barrels of crude oil. The significance of this discovery is that it is the first commercial one to be found in the eastern part of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahriyah's continental shelf. This confirms that there is oil in this region, which contains many similar geological formations which encourages more exploratory operations.

MAURITANIA

PRC's Li Peng Signs Accords, Leaves for Home

LD312142 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] PRC Vice Premier Li Peng left the capital for home after a friendship and working visit to our country. In a statement to the radio correspondent, Li Peng praised the results of his visit to our country. He said that Chinese-Mauritanian cooperation will be consolidated in the interests of both peoples. The Chinese guest was seen off at Nouakchott Airport by Lieutenant Colonel Iyal Abdoulaye, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of the interior, and many senior Mauritanian and Chinese personalities. During his stay in our country, the Chinese guest was received by Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, and also held a series of talks with officials of some Mauritanian ministerial sectors.

At the presidential palace this morning, the Chinese vice premier and a Mauritanian delegation headed by Lieutenant Colonel Iyal Abdoulaye, minister of the interior, signed three agreements, according to which the PRC will extend a water pipeline between (Edino) and Nouakchott and give our country a loan and food aid to the value of 2,000 tons of wheat.

Health Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador

AB311637 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The minister of health and labor, Major Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh, this morning received the Soviet ambassador to our country. Their discussions centered on strengthening bilateral relations, especially in health services.

SUDAN

Decree on Presidential Council Issued 31 May

JN311820 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, May 31 (SUNA) — President Ja'far Numayri issued a republican decree today regulating organizational measures for the presidential council and the central executive organs. The decree also calls for the formation of a permanent committee of the council with the president, first vice-president, presidential foreign policy adviser, ministers of the presidency, central ministers, and the Peoples Assembly leader as members. The decree specified and defined the committee's duties as providing the president of the republic with counsel on issues pertaining to the executive organ viewpoints.

Italian Priest Flogged on Liquor Charges

JN311223 Khartoum SUNA in English 0917 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Khartoum May 31 (SUNA) — Emergency court No 3 sentenced an Italian who works as agent for Catholic churches in Sudan to LS. 500 fine, 25 lashes, and one month prison term for dealing in liquors. Failure of payment would make him liable to two months in prison. The defendant had alleged that the liquors [words indistinct]. Because the defendant was wearing a priest's uniform, court justice, Shaykh al-Wali, ordered him to take it off before he was punished.

Forestry Conference Issues Recommendations

JN311230 Khartoum SUNA in English 0918 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Khartoum May 31 (SUNA) — Forest conference wound up sessions here yesterday and issued its final recommendations. The decisions of the conference said the conferees are supporting the Islamic orientation and application of Islamic sharia laws. The conference decided to submit recommendations to President Numayri to adopt them. The conference called for nationalizing the natural resources as well as establishing national executive corporation for forest. The conference recommended the formation of qualified committee to deal with the problem of desertification.

TUNISIA

Courts Continue Handing Out 'Harsh' Sentences

NC311644 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Tunis, May 31 (AFP) — The Tunisian courts are continuing to hand out harsh sentences in connection with the riots which shook this North African state in January, amid opposition protests at the severity of the punishments. Last Saturday 10 young people were sentenced to death in Tunis for having caused the death of two motorists by throwing stones at them on January 3 in riots which were sparked by a sudden increase in the price of basic foods. On Monday seven people were sentenced to between seven and 20 years' forced labour for damaging property, looting and taking part in an anti-government demonstration on January 3. Yesterday five more people, all youths under 18 years old, were sentenced to between five and 10 years in jail for the murder of a motorist in the riots. They reportedly were involved with those sentenced to death on Saturday.

The Tunisian Communist Party, the Movement of Socialist Democrats (MDS), the Tunisian Human Rights League and the Association of Young Lawyers yesterday all expressed great concern at the death sentences. In an open letter to President Habib Bourguiba, the Human Rights League pleaded with him to grant the condemned youths clemency should their court appeals fail. The league called for the setting aside of any spirit of revenge and of punishment based on the notion of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." The Communist Party spoke of the need to "heal wounds instead of reopening them," and for tolerance rather than severity.

ETHIOPIA

PDRY Official Delivers Message to Mengistu

GF311428 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpt] Riyad al-'Akbari, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ashid Central Committee, delivered a written message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and commander in chief of the Ethiopian Armed Forces, on bilateral relations. This occurred during a meeting Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam held with Brother Riyad al-'Akbari in Addis Ababa yesterday evening.

GDR Minister Rauchfuss Makes Visit, Holds Talks

EA311509 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpt] Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, transport and communications minister and COPWE Central Committee member, yesterday held talks with Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee member, on bilateral cooperation in transportation. During a ceremony at the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Comrade Yusuf briefed Rauchfuss on steps taken by the revolutionary government, and on future plans to enhance the economy in this field.

Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss, on his part, noted that his country would provide all necessary cooperation in efforts to promote the economy in transportation and communications.

Meets Mengistu

EA311513 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 31 MAY 84

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrtive Council and COPWE chairman, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and current OAU chairman, today met and held talks with Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee member. During a ceremony held at the special office of the comrade chairman, Comrade Rauchfuss stressed that he was highly satisfied with his visit to Socialist Ethiopia and affirmed that the projects initiated by his country and Ethiopia had impressed him. Comrade Rauchfuss assured Comrade Chairman Mengistu that existing bilateral cooperation would be strengthened.

CHAD

Cooperation Talks Held With CAR Delegation

AB311710 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] There is a desire to strengthen friendship relations between Chad and the CAR. In fact, since this morning statesmen and national cadres of those countries have been meeting again in Moundou, the western region's chief town, in order to strengthen the relations between the two neighboring countries. We mentioned a while ago in the headlines that the Chadian delegation, which is attending the joint commission meeting, was lead by Mr Korom Hamet, the secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. On the CAR side, the minister of foreign affairs of this neighboring country is leading his country's delegation.

According to Mr Clement Michel Nga Gnii-Voeto, the CAR foreign affairs minister, among the topics of discussions to be held by the CAR and Chadian delegation are administrative, defense, and security questions; the presence of Chadian refugees in CAR; border demarcation; and the implementation of agreements signed between the two countries during earlier meetings, notably, that of (Blangalou) in Bangui, where the commission's last meeting was held. This is all about the political-military aspect of the talks.

Economic questions will also be discussed in Moundou, that is questions relating to customs aid and thus the (?list) of products passing over the borders, transportation problems, imposition of the [words indistinct] tax of Chadian transportation firms, allocation of duties. The participants in the joint Chad-CAR talks, moreover, will take the opportunity to examine the expediency of signing an air transportation agreement.

Concerning communications, a link between Ndjamena and Bangui via Sarh will be reviewed so as to reactivate this communication link, which Chad needs very much, owing to its location.

Cheysson Statement on Dialogue Questioned

AB311341 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 30 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] We have encouraged opening a dialogue among the Chadians for several weeks now. Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister made this statement in an interview with the press on Radio-Tele-Luxembourg. What chances does that offer? Is it different from the diplomatic language used so far by the Mitterrand administration concerning the Chadian conflict?

When we look back on the past, we remember that on 10 January when the delegations of the warring parties were (?in Paris), the French Government issued a communique in which it urged, quote, the legitimate government in Ndjamena to hold a dialogue with the leading members of the opposition, unquote. Since then, we know what has happened.

Now, at a time when consultations are being stepped up for a peaceful settlement of the Chadian crisis, what could Mr Cheysson's statement mean? To encourage negotiations among Chadians is useful indeed. But which Chadians did he mean? Did he mean Chadians as a people, as Chadian factions recognized by the Lagos Accords and invited recently to the abortive round-table talks in Addis Ababa? Or did Mr Cheysson mean negotiations between the so-called Ndjamena government and its opposition?

Of course, if the External Relations Ministry (?wants to) take refuge behind an ambiguous phrase calling for a Chadian-Chadian negotiation, this will only lead to confusion, especially as Mr Cheysson failed — deliberately or not — to specify the framework within which such Chadian negotiations could be held.

GUINEA

Conte Returns From Guinea-Bissau; Communique Issued

AB312204 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpts] The head of state, Colonel Lansana Conte, accompanied by a large delegation of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], returned to Conakry this afternoon after a brief visit to Guinea-Bissau at the invitation of General Joao Bernardo Vieira Nino, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. It was the first trip outside the country since he assumed office as president.

A few moments after his arrival, Presidents Lansana Conte and Joao Bernardo Vieira Nino held private talks at the official guest residence at the center of Bissau. A second session of talks brought together the two heads of state, this time at the office of President Joao Bernardo Vieira Nino, in the presence of the first vice president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau, Paulo Correia, and Guinean Prime Minister Col Diarra Traore. Early in the afternoon, another session of talks, extended to members of the two delegations, was held at the conference hall of the president's office, behind closed doors. At the end of this session, President Joao Bernardo Vieira Nino offered a luncheon to the Guinean head of state and his delegation, which was followed by another session of talks. The talks between delegations of the two countries were sanctioned by a joint communique issued this afternoon just before the Guinean delegation left for Conakry:

[Begin recording of unidentified reader] At the invitation of His Excellency Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, His Excellency Col Lansana Conte, chairman of the CMRN and president of the Republic of Guinea and head of state, paid a friendly working visit to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on Thursday, 31 May 1984. At Bissau airport, His Excellency Col Lansana Conte and the important delegation accompanying him were warmly welcomed by His Excellency Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and members of his government.

His Excellency Col Lansana Conte was accompanied by a large delegation comprising notably His Excellency Col Diarra Traore, member of the CMRN, prime minister, and head of government; His Excellency Capt Facine Toure, member of the CMRN and minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Captain Fode Momo Camara, member of the CMRN and minister of international cooperation; His Excellency Captain Lancine Keita, member of the CMRN and minister of National defense; His Excellency Capt Jean Traore, member of the CMRN and minister of mining and geology; His Excellency Major Abraham Kabassan Keita, member of the CMRN and minister of energy and Konkoure [dam project]; His Excellency Major Kolipe Lama, minister of justice; His Excellency Herve Vincent Bangoura, minister of interior and security; His Excellency Mamadou Sounkara, Guinean ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, as well as many other high-ranking civil servants.

The Guinea-Bissau delegation comprised His Excellency Paulo Correia, vice chairman of the State Council and minister of rural development; His Excellency Iafai Camara, vice chairman of the Council of State and minister of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces; His Excellency Carlos Correia, member of the Council of State and minister of trade and artisans; His Excellency Jose Pereira, minister of interior; His Excellency Fidelis Cabral de Almada, minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Filinto de Barros, member of the Council of State and minister of justice; His Excellency Alberto Lima Gomes, minister of energy and industry; His Excellency Bartolemeu Simoes Pereira, secretary of state for planning and international cooperation; His Excellency Arafan Ansu Camara, Guinea-Bissau's ambassador to Guinea; His Excellency (Alfao Pereira), Guinea-Bissau's ambassador to Algeria; His Excellency (Ky Pereira), director general of PETROMINAS [state-owned mineral prospecting company], Ministry of Natural Resources.

The two delegations exchanged views on issues of common interest on bilateral, African, and world issues. They expressed their pleasure in the complete identity of views in their talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two delegations stressed the need and importance of regular meetings between the two heads of state and at all other levels in order to further strengthen the special fraternal and friendly bonds of solidarity between the two peoples, and to expand and develop their cooperation in all fields. The two delegations expressed satisfaction at their common desire to coordinate their activities on the international scene in order to better defend the interest of their peoples, and to effectively contribute to the solution of the many problems that threaten international peace and security.

Issued in Bissau on 31 May 1984 [end recording]

Gabon Delegation Leaves Following Cooperation Talks

AB311431 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpts] The Gabonese Government delegation that was in our country to attend the first session of the Gabon-Guinea Joint Commission left Conakry this morning for Libreville. Before his departure, the leader of the Gabonese delegation, Etienne Moussirou, minister of state in charge of industry and state enterprises, reviewed his visit to Guinea in an interview with Cheikh Sylla.

[Begin recording] [Moussirou] We examined with the Guinean authorities all aspects of cooperation between our countries. I think the two delegations can take pride in the result of the work done here. President Conte was briefed on this result, and we will also brief President Bongo tomorrow when we arrive. This is what I can say.

[Sylla] Mr Minister, we are going to speak about the OAU. What is the Gabonese position on the upcoming summit in Addis Ababa?

[Moussirou] Gabon's position is well known: It wants the OAU to continue. President Bongo therefore believes it is absolutely necessary to hold an early OAU summit. Everyone should attend.

We expect everyone to agree on a date. African problems will all be examined on this occasion.

[Sylla] Some people do not want the summit to be held in Addis Ababa, while others do. What do you think about this?

[Moussirou] I do not know. You are bringing up the venue problem again. We know the summit was originally scheduled to be held in Conakry. Since then, we know that after the Guinean authorities rightly found it premature to host a summit, we have had no further information on the venue of the summit.

[Sylla] There are two problems blocking the OAU. They are the Western Sahara and Chad.

[Moussirou] For the Western Sahara, President Bongo and Gabon uphold the last OAU recommendations and resolutions adopted in Addis Ababa. Concerning Chad, you also know our position.

There is a legitime government, and I think negotiations should be launched between this government and the other parties, the other Chadian brothers. That is Gabon's position. [end recording]

IVORY COAST

Jet Flown From Lagos Released to Nigeria

AB310905 Lagos NAN in English 0850 GMT 31 May 84

[By Samuel Ajibola]

[Text] Abidjan, May 30 (NAN) — The private jet flown illegally out of Lagos to Abidjan on May 19 was yesterday released to Nigerian Government officials on the orders of the Ivorian president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The West Africa correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reports that the plane left Abidjan for Lagos at 1555 Nigerian time yesterday, minutes after Ivorian aviation officials handed it over to Nigerian Embassy officials and a six-man delegation led by the commandant of Murtala Muhammed airport, Wing Commander Ahmed Tijani.

The three-paragraph agreement releasing the aircraft to Nigeria was signed by A.O. Bashua, the charge d'affaires of the Nigerian Embassy in Abidjan; J.R. Jamieson, an Abidjan-based British diplomat; and Savane Vassikiri, director-general of Ivory Coast's Civil Aviation Authority. The agreement also provided for the release of the British crew of the aircraft, Capt Mike Howard and Beatrice Spalding, a first officer.

Nigerian diplomats in Abidjan said that although they were satisfied that the aircraft had been released to Nigeria, they would have preferred that the crew members were repatriated to Lagos to help with investigations and possibly face charges. "But unfortunately we do not have an extradition treaty with the Ivory Coast," the Nigerian charge d'affaires said. Aviation officials in Abidjan indicated that the removal of the aircraft from Lagos was planned by individuals within Nigeria with the active support of accomplices outside the country.

Before it took off from Lagos, the sources said, the London company laying claim to the place had sent telex messages to airports in the Ivory Coast, Mauritania, and Morocco, among others, asking for landing rights and permission to use the airspace of those countries.

LIBERIA

Arrest of Former Deputy Minister in U.S. Noted

AB252215 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The former director general of the General Services Agency and former deputy commerce minister, Charles Taylot, has been arrested in Boston, in the United States. According to the BBC monitored in Monrovia by ELBC, Mr Taylor is being held in Boston, Massachussets, without bail pending his deportation hearing. Charles Taylor is accused of defrauding the Liberian Government of nearly $1 million. Mr Taylor was charged of transfering government funds to a bank account in the City of New York.

MALI

Financial Agreements Signed With BID 23 May

AB242121 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpt] Two agreements of financing amounting to $11 million were signed this afternoon at the Ministry of Finance by Drissa Keita and (Yusuf ad-Dahan), respectively minister of finance and principal legal adviser of the Islamic Development Bank, BID. The two agreements are within the framework of the BID's assistance to Sahel countries affected by the drought, and will enable our country to meet its needs in the fields of animal breeding, agriculture, and water adduction in the villages.

Youth Delegation Returns From PRC Visit

AB281709 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 May 84

[Excerpt] (Amarou Daouda Diallo), secretary general of the National Union of Malian Youth and a member of the Central Executive Bureau, returned home yesterday from the PRC, where he led a delegation comprising the secretary for external relations and the secretary for economic affairs of the National Executive Bureau of the Youths.

NIGERIA

Former Governor Sentenced for Corruption

AB311623 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The former civilian governor of Ogun state, Chief Bisi Onabanjo, was today sentenced to 22 calendar years imprisonment by the Lagos Zone Special Military Tribunal on the

recovering of public property. He was found guilty of unlawfully enriching the defunct Unity Party of Nigeria [UPN] by causing a kickback of 2.8 million naira to be paid into the party's account. Two other former governors charged with Chief Onabanjo, Chief Adekunle Ajasin, Ondo state, and Chief Bola Ige, Oyo State, were discharged and acquitted because the tribunal said that the prosecution witnesses' exhibits did not link them with the corrupt enrichment of the UPN.

Delivering judgment today, the chairman of the tribunal, Brigadier Paul Omu, said that Chief Onabanjo was the nerve center of the operations which ended in the corrupt enrichment of the defunct UPN by a kickback of 2.8 million naira. This was 10 percent of the contract awarded to (Bols) Nigeria Limited for the construction of Great Nigeria House in Lagos. He stated that Chief Onabanjo did not (?keep faith) with the tribunal as a witness of truth, and concluded that the ex-governor was guilty of the charge beyond reasonable doubt. Brigadier Omu said that the tribunal noted Chief Onabanjo's evidence attesting to his character but explained that it was imposed on him a punishment which will serve as a deterrent to others, and said that public officers should live by example, not percept. The tribunal chairman remarked that the (?political) warrant for the 22-calendar year sentence on Chief Onabanjo [word indistinct]. The sentence is subject to a confirmation by the Supreme Military Council.

On the 2.8 million naira involved in the case, Brigadier Omu said that it had been placed in account No 2 of the UPN at Union Bank, Yaba. The tribunal directed that the 2.8 million naira be forfeited to the Federal Military Government [FMG] in accordance with provisions of the decree. In addition the sum of 50,110 naira, 90 kobo which evidence revealed, was still in the client account of (Tsoti) Daudu and Company, was also to be forfeited to the FMG.

On the fates of Chief Ajasin and Bola Ige, Brigadier Omu said that although the tribunal had discharged and acquitted them, it could not order their immediate release. This was because they being detained under the provisions of the State Security Detention of Persons Decree No 2. Brigadier Omu remarked that the appropriate authorities would take the necessary action on the issue. During the tribunal's trial, a total of 12 witnesses gave evidence, and more than 24 exhibits were tended. Each of the accused persons also gave evidence in his own defense.

Buhari Urges More Aid for Developing Countries

AB311125 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Nigeria has called for assistance for developing countries to enable them to thrive for the benefit of mankind. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, made the call in an interview with a representative of an American journal, *DEFENSE AND DIPLOMACY*. On the Chadian issue, Maj Gen Buhari said Nigeria believed in a negotiated settlement, and this is why she had spent more than 24 million naira on peacekeeping operations in that territory. Gen Buhari said the only thing that could force racist South Africa to concede independence to Namibia under an authentic indigenous rule was sanction, coupled with the armed struggle of SWAPO, which Nigeria fully supported. Commenting on the developing nations' problems, the Nigerian leader said urgent international measures were required to improve the liquidity of the countries, including a relaxation of rigid IMF conditions that appear irrelevant to the needs of monocultural and raw material-based economies.

Finance Minister Denies Need for IMF Loan

AB311254 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpt] Lagos, May 31 (AFP) — Nigeria can overcome its economic difficulties with or without help from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Finance Minister Onaolapo Soleye has said in what seemed confirmation of the belief of economic analysts here that Nigeria's negotiation for an IMF loan has collapsed. Mr Soleye emphasized on national television last night that Nigeria was not in a desperate situation and that the five-month-old military administration of Major General Muhammadu Buhari was only continuing talks for the IMF package of between two and three billion dollars initiated by the defunct civilian regime.

He said that Nigeria was not under any pressure and that it would be wrong to think that the country cannot survive without the IMF. "Nigeria is a member of the IMF, and we have our money in the fund," he said, adding that national interest would determine the acceptance or rejection of any negotiation proposals. The interests of other legitimate members of the fund must also be taken into account, the minister said.

Oil Minister Views Need for Cooperation With OPEC

AB310949 Lagos NAN in English 0925 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 30 (NAN) — Nigeria's interests dictate that it cooperates with other OPEC members to secure markets for its crude oil at the highest possible price, the minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, said today in Lagos.

Declaring open a four-day national workshop on petroleum law, the minister said that such cooperation would also help Nigeria to contribute toward ensuring the stability of the oil market. He reiterated that it was in the nation's interest to remain in the OPEC, adding that "we should not act in desperation even when the oil market trends would tend us otherwise."

He said that Nigeria's laws on the petroleum industry were adequate "for an orderly development of our oil and gas resources." He told the participants that the Federal Executive Council had empowered him to "cancel any bunkering or related licences, if so dictated by national exigencies." Earlier, the vice-chancellor of the University of Lagos, Prof Akin Adesola, called on participants at the workshop to assist the Federal Military Government in providing a viable regulation to combat oil pollution.

About 100 participants are attending the seminar, which was organised by the Department of Jurisprudence and International Law, University of Lagos.

Lagos Commentary Notes Shortcomings of OAU

AB311110 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 31 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last week, the OAU was 21 years old. Twenty-one years in the life of an organization may not be too long a time for full assessment of its performance, yet for a continental body like the OAU, it is fairly enough time to reflect on how it has fared. When the OAU was founded in 1963, the founding fathers certainly had in the back of their minds the vision of a virile organization that would with one voice champion the cause of the downtrodden member states in the world, and offer assistance to all those still struggling for their freedom under the yoke of imperialism and apartheid — currently the most talked about but the least tackled regime in Africa.

Twenty-one years after the OAU's formation, it is distressing to note that it still lacks cohesion. For example, member states still work at conflicting purposes on many issues affecting the continent. In this connection, it is pertinent to mention cases such as the Chadian and the Western Saharan issues. While a number of African countries are supporting the American and French-backed Hissein Habre government in Ndjamena, others have thrown their weight to the Libyan-supported Goukouni Oueddei group in the northern part of the country.

Similarly, on the Western Saharan crisis, an issue which has almost disintegrated the OAU, the pro-Moroccan members seem to have succeeded in thwarting the organization's efforts on every step it has taken to find a solution on that issue. On their own parts, those supporting the SDAR, otherwise known as the Polisario Front, with their obstinacy, have not helped the matter either. One nauseating aspect of the matter is the intervention of the big powers in the affairs of the OAU, with the open encouragement of some African countries.

But nothing can be more disturbing than seeing some African states, perhaps unwittingly, equate their national interests with those of their former colonial masters. So also unpardonable is the controlled partition of Africa into Anglophone and Francophone orbits, a factor which if not completely obliterated, can lead to the unfortunate demise of the organization, for it encourages division and ruling, which only serves the interests of the enemies of Africa. This is evidenced by the way in which some African leaders are briefed by their former colonial masters before proceeding into OAU or United Nations meetings. In fact, some of these meddling imperialist countries are known on many occasions to have openly cajoled their former colonies into take certain stands on important African and world issues.

As usual, members are also divided on the question of dialogue with racist South Africa, an act which had apparently led to the signing of nonaggression pacts between Angola, Mozambique, and South Africa. However, this issue need not generate into any conflict between members if the OAU would face reality, because it was precisely the recognition of the reality of the problem in that region that has forced those two states to seek accommodation with the racist regime. No honest African country can claim ignorance of this situation.

In the final analysis, however, no other organization, as at present, can take the place of the OAU, its shortcomings notwithstanding. This is why everything must be done by the few dedicated member states of the OAU to sustain it. For with the determination of those dedicated members, the OAU can still be revived to enable Africans to speak with one voice on world issues. To do otherwise does not hold good prospects for the OAU and Africa.

Regret Expressed Over U.S. Namibia Stance

AB261110 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 26 May 84

[Dele Kuku commentary]

[Text] It is now crystal clear that racist South Africa cannot defy the resolutions of the United Nations without the connivance and encouragement of the United States of America and her Western allies, for despite the outcry and condemnation of South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia, the racist has continued to perpetuate its oppressive and inhuman regime in that territory. This arrogance and impunity of South Africa can, no doubt, be attributed to the distortion of the Namibian issue by the racist and her allies. They have deemed it fit to bring such extraneous matters like the impartiality of the UN-supervised elections and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola to stultify progress of the Namibian independence talks.

According to the president of the UN Council on Namibia, at the recent 5-day special session of the 31-nation council in Bangkok, South Africa and the United States continue to inject tired cold war rhetorics into the issue. They continue to link the independencee of Namibia to issues unrelated to the UN plan for the territory's independence. This unprogressive attitude of the Western allies in leading South Africa to put up this anachronistic strategy has no doubt helped to delay the right of the Namibian people to their political freedom, while giving South Africa the necessary psychological backing to continue with its colonial stranglehold over the Namibian people.

All peace-loving nations of the world cannot but be surprised at the United States and her moral standards. It is an irony of history that a democratic and freedom-loving nation like the United States should stand so firmly on the side of tyranny and illegality, all because she wants to protect her so-called geopolitical interests. In her war against an imaginary communist threat to the whole of Africa, the United States and her allies have turned deaf ears to Pretoria's consistent flouting of all international decisions aimed at granting Namibia her independence.

South Africa has been arrogantly bold enough to reject the UN Security Council Resolution 435, the ruling on the subject by the International Court of Justice at The Hague, and various resolutions and decisions by the United Nations, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement, all because she is confident that the United States, a superpower, is resolutely behind her obnoxious policy of apartheid. For the Western allies have swallowed hook, line, and sinker the communist jigs being bandied about by the racist in order to thrive in an inhuman rule in South Africa and a colonial subjection of the Namibian people.

What these allies must realize now is that the captive people have no alternative than to turn any source that can free them from their bondage. Communism may not have much fascination with the Namibian people, but if it proves to be the only source that can liberate them from the political and economic exploitation of racist South Africa, then they have no choice than to embrace it. The history of the United States in particular demands that she must be on the side of justice, and not on the side of injustice. Therefore only a genuine independence for Namibia coming from pressures of the United States of America and her allies on racist South Africa can put her back on the right side of history.

SENEGAL

Gambian President Leaves Following Confederal Talks

AB311555 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] President Dawda Jawara and the Gambian members of the confederal cabinet attended the cabinet meeting this morning and left Dakar this afternoon. They were seen off by President Abdou Diouf and the Senegalese members of the confederal cabinet and parliament. Here is President Dawda Jawara's statement to our reporter, Mohamed Faye:

[Begin Jawara recording in English with simultaneous French translation] This special session was convened by the president of the confederation to consider the confederal budget of 1984-85. The skill of the chairman of the meeting, that is President Abdou Diouf, his clarity, and also the ability of the ministers and experts made it possible to examine the budget in one session. This afternoon we took part in the confederal Council for Defense and Security. We take this opportunity to thank the president of the confederation for the good conditions in which the two sessions, which could have taken 3 days, were held. This testifies to the harmony and identity of views that exist between Senegal and Gambia. [end recording].

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives Chadian Officials

AB292200 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 28 May 84

[Excerpts] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the republic, this morning received the Chadian minister of justice and keeper of the seals, Naham Oudal Baye, and a GUNT [Transitional Government of National Unity] delegation led by Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, vice chairman of the GUNT, in Lome. The Chadian justice minister was accompanied by Alim Salim, Hissein Habre's special adviser. Mr Oudalbaye delivered a message from President Hissein Habre to President Eyadema. He spoke to the press after the meeting at the presidential office.

[Begin recording] [Oudalbaye] It is within the framework of the periodic meetings that are usually held between our two heads of state, that our brother, President Hissein Habre, charged us with delivering a message to his brother, the president of the Togolese Republic.

[Unidentified reporter] There has been talk recently of a possible roundtable conference to be held between the Ndjamena Government and President Hissein Habre's opponents. You must have discussed this issue with the head of state. Could you tell us what the outcome of your discussions were?

[Oudalbaye] As you know, in the search for lasting and final peace in Chad, we have taken diplomatic steps both in and outside Africa, [words indistinct]. We hope that our steps will bring satisfactory results. Earlier, we held talks with President Eyadema. We are very satisfied with those talks and are ready to accept any solutions that could lead to peace. President Eyadema took the risk, in the face of the world, the Chadian people and the African people, at a decisive and difficult moment, to go to Ndjamena to try and reconcile the Chadian people. It was in his capacity as a good African that he made this gesture so we cannot make any decision without consulting him. That is why the Chadian people and their president are grateful to President Eyadema, to the Togolese people, and that is why we are within your walls today. [end recording]

President Eyadema also received a GUNT delegation led by its vice chairman, Mr Kamougue. Their talks were on the Chadian problem, as Mr Kamougue underlined after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Kamougue] First I would like to take this opportunity to convey to our brothers, the Togolese people, their leaders, and their party, the RPT, the brotherly greetings of the Chadian people. [words indistinct] the GUNT created by the Lagos accords has its headquaters at Bardai, and as you know, it controls half of the Chadian territory. In view of the fact that the Chadian problem has become international it is time, today, for negotiations.

In this regard, I, Colonel Kamougue, vice chairman of the GUNT of Bardai, leader of the political and military faction, the Chadian Armed Forces, have come to hold talks with President Eyadema, who, as you know, has always concerned himself with the Chadian problem. In the framework of the search for a peaceful solution, he had been taking risks. As you are aware, in 1980 he went on a canoe on Lake Chad to try to get the Chadian people, who had been killing each other, to negotiate a solution. Because we are seeking solutions to the Chadian problem, we have come here to meet him and tell him about our views on the search for a peaceful solution. The Revolutionary Movement of Chadian people, the political organ of the Chadian Armed Forces, thought over the issue in December last year and made concrete proposals, so we found it necessary to present these proposals to Gen Eyadema — who we have just had the opportunity of meeting — to be examined and discussed. We thank him for receiving us and giving us useful advice.

[Reporter] Mr Chairman, at the same time one speaks of possible negotiations between the Bardai and Ndjamena governments, there is also talk of the possible withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad. What is your government's stand on this possibility?

[Kamougue] There is the need for overall negotiations to find a final solution to the Chadian drama. We strongly say that it is not the small achievements that are likely to lead to an overall peaceful solution in Chad. It is necessary for the Chadians to meet, and when they do, it is certain that the problem of foreign forces will be solved by a procedure they will work out together. As far as we are concerned, we have a clear idea about the issue but I cannot give further details on it.

The problem of foreign troops is secondary. The most important issue is for the Chadians to meet and reconcile themselves in order to restore true independence to Chad. It is of no use being surrounded by foreign troops and claiming to be independent. We need to restore the unity of Chad. We need to define a structure that can save Chadian unity, and this must guide our thinking on this issue. We have concrete proposals. We are waiting to hear the proposals of our brother Chadians in power so as to find a Chadian solution to the problem. Otherwise we will be destroying Chad. We must have Chad, and in order to save Chad, the Chadians will have to meet. The problem of foreign troops will be solved if we meet. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

SIDWAYA Interviews Ouedrago on Constitution

AB301740 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] After the publication of the general Constitution of defense committee in *SIDWAYA*'s columns, it interviewed yesterday Comrade Captain Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the CDR's [Revolutionary Defense Committees]. According to the CDRS national secretary general, the Constitution can only be a constitution of advantage, because it allows for the standardization of all CDR structures in all departments, thus making the CDR's more operational. Comrade Pierre Ouedraogo added that the Constitution will lead to the gradual elimination of existing problems facing the various CDRS.

How will the national secretariat air and explain the Constitution to the masses? Comrade Pierre Ouedraogo said there is no cause for worry, because we have the daily, *SIDWAYA*, and many copies will be sent to the provincial authorities. Of course, the national radio, which is a powerful means of communication, will play its role by translating the Constitution into our local languages.

Why does the Constitution make no any mention of trade unions? This is normal, the national secretary general answered, for it is only those engaged in poisoning the people's minds try to make the public believe that there is opposition between the CDR's and the trade unions, in order to succeed in their design.

Comrade Pierre Ouedraogo also mentioned the participation of women in the CDR's, and in this connection, stressed that contrary to what could be expected, women in the rural areas are very mobilized and that, in any case, no CDR bureau of officers will be recognized if it does not have a deputy female officer. The national secretary general of the CDR's announced that a liaison bulletin will soon be published. To this effect, he invited all militants desiring to send articles to be published in the first issue to address them right now to the headquarters of the CDR National Secretariat.

Moreover, Comrade Pierre Ouedraogo deplored the fact that certain militants want to start with the election of officers as a result of the publication of the Constitution. He therefore invites all revolutionary comrades in question to wait for the green light from the CDR secretariat and National Revolutionary Council, in accordance with the democratic centralization principle, before they proceed with the election of any bureau of officers.

GUNT's Kamougue Meets Sankara, Gives Interview

AB310925 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Head of state Comrade Thomas Sankara granted an audience early last night to Colonel Kamougue, vice president of the Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] of Chad. Col Kamougue and the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] examined the painful situation facing the Chadian people. The GUNT vice president disclosed the substance of his talks with the head of state to Richard Yameogo of radio, and Celectin Zongo of television. During his interview with the press, Col Kamougue also brought up the obstacles blocking peace in Chad. Let us listen to him.

[Begin recording] [Kamougue] First of all, I want to take this opportunity to convey the greetings of the Chadian people to the brotherly people of Upper Volta, their leadership, the CNR, and their government. As you can guess, I came to meet the comrade president and head of state to examine the Chadian issue with him. You know perfectly the consistent position of the Upper Voltan people and their authorities. Therefore, it was a duty for me to come here and thank them, and also take the opportunity to discuss with these authorities, particularly with the president, the ways and means of revitalizing the Chadian people's revolution in order to reach a solution to the situation that you know — the intervention of imperialist forces to support their lackey, Hissein Habre. In this regard I came to exchange views with the president. I explained our position to him, and he advised me, and will give me some more before I leave Ouagadougou.

[First unidentified reporter] Are you implying you will have a second round of talks with the head of state?

[Kamougue] If his agenda permits, I will go to say goodbye to him, and I believe we will hold another round of talks on the occasion.

[First reporter] Mr Vice President, in light of the failure of the previous meeting on national reconciliation in Chad, do you think a political solution to the problem is still possible?

[Kamougue] There are two ways of resolving a problem, especially a one like ours. Either through force, that is through military or revolutionary action, or through negotiations. In view of the support granted by the imperialist forces to their lackeys, one can envisage negotiations as a strategy. As a matter of fact, considering the present situation in Chad, I am inclined to prefer

a settlement through negotiations, but one reached by the Chadians themselves. In this regard, Chadians must be able to examine the fundamental problems facing them that (?prolong) the situation. To sum up, I believe we should consider the possibility of a solution achieved through negotiation, but not in the same way that others have tried to achieve national reconciliation in Chad. Such a possibility must be based on our approach of global negotiations, which I discussed with the head of state a short time ago.

[Second unidentified reporter] Mr Vice President, can you tell us if your approach of global negotiations will (?lead to early negotiations)?

[Kamougue] Not yet, but certainly in the near future.

[Second reporter] Mr Vice President, people are thinking more and more of a third-party solution to the Chadian crisis. Does this seem to be the best solution to you?

[Kamougue] There is no resorting to a third party. In fact you are forcing me to disclose an aspect of our approach. According to this approach, we believe it is necessary to allow the Chadian people to express their choice. The Chadian people must be able to pick their leaders, and express their views on their institutions. Any solution consisting of imposing a third party would be doomed to failure. Therefore, we do not believe in a third-party solution. Rather, we believe in the verdict of the Chadian people.

[Second reporter] Another question, Mr Vice President: Recently Libya expressed its desire to pull out of Chad if France did the same. What is the GUNT's position on this point?

[Kamougue] Well, though Libya has expressed its desire to leave Chad, it is our neighbor and must take part in all moves aimed at restoring peace in Chad. If Libya (?withdraws), peace is likely to be precarious. Because Libya is a neighbor, we will always end up finding a form of understanding. The most serious problem — the most important one — is that the imperialists have settled down in Ndjamena and are supporting their lackey. In any case, thanks to the determination of the Chadian people they will be forced out of the country. Our fears are therefore imperialism, instead. We must clearly single out the enemy — the adversary or the enemy, whatever you call it. We will end up achieving a form of coexistence with our neighbors — be it Libya, Cameroon, the CAR, or all such countries — even if we do not have the same political options.

[First report] Mr Vice President, you went to Togo recently. Could you tell us what practical advice the Togolese head of state gave you in connection with the Chadian crisis?

[Kamougue] You know, we are trying to promote awareness in all the countries involved in one way or another in the Chadian problem. Some of them gave their support to Hissein Habre. We are trying to explain that he is not the right man for Chad. This is why I went to see President Eyadema, who gave me a kind reception. He gave me very useful advice. His approach is not far from ours, as he also is for the verdict of the Chadian people.

[First reporter] Does the GUNT plan to submit the Chadian problem to the upcoming OAU summit?

[Kamougue] Well, unless the Chadian and the Western Saharan problems jeopardize the holding of the summit, it will be necessary to (?clarify) the situation. In fact, I am afraid the summit may not come out.

[First reporter] French Defense Minister Charles Hernu has contended that his country's military presence in Chad is justified, or at least indispensable for the time being. What do you think such a statement implies?

[Kamougue] France's position is quite ambiguous, because France refers to the 1976 agreements as the legal justification of its intervention in Chad. I will tell you that I personally conducted the negotiations for these agreements in my capacity as the then foreign minister. These agreements only provided for assistance in the form of material and not personnel. I still have (?a copy of the agreements). Unfortunately I do not have it with me now. When he says the French presence in Chad is a good thing, well, it has blocked the revolutionary march of the Chadian people in a way. Perhaps in another way it has stabilized the situation, relieving the strain on the Chadian people who were being murdered, bludgeoned, and raped while their villages were burned down. However, what Charles Hernu said is binding on him alone. For us the revolutionary struggle continues.

[Second reporter] The idea of a Chadian federation is being spoken of more and more often. In view of the many factions in Chad, how do you assess the prospects for the materialization of such a federation?

[Kamougue] You will agree with me that Chad is an immense country. Chad has 262 (?languages) and a variety of (?climate). The north is certainly different from the south. Well, we have this as colonial heritage. So, in view of the situation, we believe that since desperate ills call for desperate remedies, we should establish a federation or a confederation to save Chad's unity — it is only a form of government — if that can save Chad. But political authorities and statesmen must have the necessary courage to consider this possibility. Otherwise Chad will unfortunately continue to face an uncertain situation because the realities of the country have not been pinpointed. We Chadians must be allowed to examine the fundamental causes of the situation. This is why I say that if a federation can restore peace in Chad, why not consider it? One thing is certain: A centralized form of government must be ruled out in future administrations.

[First reporter] Thank you, Mr Vice President. [end recording]

Skeptical of Habre Offer

AB010735 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Colonel Kamougue, vice president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Chad, has been in our capital since Wednesday. While he was being received by the head of state, President Thomas Sankara, Chadian President

Hissein Habre offered to disappear from the Chadian political scene if this could restore peace to Chad. Our radio correspondent asked Col Kamougue how he feels about the statement.

[Begin Kamougue recording] Like you, we learned of Hissein Habre's statement on Radio France Internationale. Our first reaction was the following: Is that Habre's personal commitment? Or has he just repeated the words his masters want him to make public? Because the statement coincided with Guy Penne's visit to Ndjamena, we are somewhat doubt the genuineness of this statement. We are skeptical because we know Hissein Habre very well. He has never kept his promise.

As a member of the Frolinat, he betrayed the comrades who had entrusted him with the political leadership of the movement. Then he was expelled and later formed the FAN. In 1977, he negotiated with the government of General Malloum on the fundamental charter that made him prime minister. He betrayed that fundamental charter by declaring the most horrible war in Chad in February 1979.

Then came the Lagos meeting that resulted in the Lagos Accords, to which he was a signatory. We set up the GUNT, whose mission was precise and whose term of office was limited. The mission was to maintain peace, establish institutions, and set up a definitive government. He also violated these accords by launching the war in 1980.

In 1982, when he arrived in Ndjamena, I was one of the last GUNT members to resist him in the south. At President Bongo's initiative, we first met in Libreville in July, then in Franceville in August. While we were negotiating, he went to Lome where he said he was militarily capable of invading the south if Kamougue continued to beat around the bush. In fact, I had made it a point to ensure that the meeting discussed the fundamental issues. Also, negotiations between the FAN and the Chadian Armed Forces were not enough. If we were to achieve global peace, we should include the others. He did not like this, and went back to invade the south. These are examples accounting for my doubt. Can he keep his word? Anyhow, I will leave him with his conscience.

I therefore remain skeptical at this time. But at any rate, the Chadian people, who will always have the last say, will restore peace to Chad with or without Hissein Habre's will. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Withdrawal of RSA Troops Called 'Very Slow'

MB311630 Luanda ANGOP in English 1340 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Huila (Angola), May 31 (ANGOP)— The reestablishment of administrative and political authority in the areas already abandoned by the racist South African troops was the main issue of the provincial commissariat of Cunene meeting recently held in Castanheira de Pera, the Province of Huila.

The meeting, equally aimed at the analysis of the present political, military, social, and economic situation of Cunene Province, was presided over by the provincial commissar (governor), Pedro Mutinde, and attended by government delegates, provincial directors, commune, and municipality commissars.

Meanwhile, it was reported to ANGOP that in the ambit of the military withdrawal from Angola, considered very slow, Pretoria's troops have left the Cunene capital city (Ngiva), occupied since August 1981. On the other hand, some hundred recuits swore fidelity to the fatherland at the instruction centre of Cunene in the municipality of Huila (Huila Province) last weekend. The new combatants attended a 3-month basic course of fighting against outlaws. Forty of them were promoted to sergeant rank.

Nigeria's Gambari Arrives on 3-Day Visit

MB010822 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Dr Ibrahim Gambari, Nigerian minister for foreign affairs, has been in Luanda since yesterday. He is bringing a message from President Muhammadu Buhari to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan head of state.

Gambari's visit is the first by a high-ranking official of the new Nigerian military government to our country, and is part of a visit to the frontline states. Gambari has already visited Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, where he gathered information on the southern African situation, particularly relationships with South Africa. Ibrahim Gambari, who is scheduled for a 3-day visit, was received on arrival at the 4 February International Airport by Comrade Paulo Jorge, Angolan minister of foreign affairs.

Attends Dinner

MB311440 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Mr Archibald Mogwe, has said that if Botswana were to sign a nonaggression pact with South Africa, then the world should know that such an agreement had been forced on this country. Speaking at a dinner held by the Nigerian High Commission last night in honor of the visiting Nigerian minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, Mr Mogwe also said that Botswana does not see the signing of agreements between South Africa and neighboring Angola and Mozambique as a capitulation in the liberation struggle. He said Botswana sees these accords as an inevitable acceptance of what has been thrown down people's throats.

Mr Mogwe said that the accords were not a voluntary step on the part of Mozambique and Angola, but were due to destabilization by South Africa. Mr Mogwe repeated his earlier statements that Botswana sees no reason why it should enter into such an agreement with South Africa when its policy of nonaggression had always been clear. He said signing an accord take something from one of the signatories and would give South Africa the role of a policeman. Earlier on, Mr Mogwe had noted that Nigeria does not express what he called "microphone revolution" at international meetings, when they refer to the liberation struggle.

Dr Gambari had said on his part, that nothing in the agreements between southern African states and South Africa should compromise the commitment to the struggle against oppression. He said his country's position on the matter had been made clear.

Comments on RSA, Departs

MB311444 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The Nigerian minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, left Gaborone this morning after a 3-day visit to Botswana, during which he delivered a special message to the president, Dr Quett Masire, from the Nigerian head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari.

Before leaving this morning, Dr Gambari performed the official opening of the chancellery of the Nigerian High Commission to Botswana in the center of Gaborone Mall. In his opening speech, Dr Gambari expressed gratitude to the government and people of Botswana for having provided the plot for the building, and said that Nigeria is willing to do the same for Botswana, should it want to build an embassy in Nigeria. He said that the four-story building had cost the Nigerian Government some 2.8 million pula. The opening ceremony was also attended by the mayor of Gaborone, Mr Botshabelo Bagas; members of the diplomatic corps; senior government officials; members of the Nigerian community in Gaborone; and members of the public. Dr Gambari was later taken on a conducted tour of the building.

The Nigerian minister told reporters at the airport before his departure that he had had extensive discussions on the situation in southern Africa which, he said, has served to widen the scope of reference on the situation in the region and the difficult situation Botswana is in. Dr Gambari further said that Nigeria commends the courage of the government and the people of Botswana to resist the pressures exerted by South Africa to force Botswana to sign a nonaggression pact. He said that, while Nigeria understands and sympathizes with countries that felt compelled to sign nonaggression accords, it still believes that the greatest enemy of African liberation and African security is South Africa. Dr Gambari added that the Nkomati Accord and the subsequent removals of cadres of the ANC of South Africa from Mozambique has constituted a setback to the liberation struggle of South Africa, but said that the leaders of the ANC are prepared to come up with new strategies for their struggle.

MADAGASCAR

Head of DPRK People's Assembly Received

MB261152 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Lucien Adrianarahinjaka, president of the People's National Assembly, received yesterday morning at (Simbazaka) Mr Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly.

The chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly made a broad review of relations of cooperation between our countries, and also commented on efforts being made to achieve his country's reunification: Proposals have been made by President Kim Il-song to establish a Korean Domocratic Confederation that would enable all Koreans to participate in the development of their common country. No favorable answer has been given to these proposals, which have also been supported by the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party. The support of the Malagasy people for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea is for us an important part of the support needed toward achieving this goal. He also noted the work of the Third World parliamentary union.

Replying, the Malagasy president of the National Assembly recalled the ties of cooperation and fraternity between our presidents and between the DPRK and Malagasy. Be assured that we are always ready to cooperate within our means, with a view to reunifying your country, he said. Present at the meeting on the Korean side was Hwang Chang-yor, director of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Korean ambassador Kim In-ho.

MALAWI

Banda Congratulates RSA on National Day

MB311838 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamazu Banda, has sent a message of congratulations and best wishes to the state president of the Republic of South Africa, Mr Marais Viljoen, on the occasion of that country's national day today.

The message was released in Lilongwe by the Ministry of External Affairs, and to mark the day here in Malawi, the South African ambassador, Mr Oswald Albers, paid tribute to the life president's foreign policy which, he said, has had an important influence on recent events in southern Africa.

Speaking at a reception in Lilongwe, Mr Albers expressed optimism that recent agreements, which have been reached between South Africa and some of our neighboring states, would bring lasting peace and stability in that region. He said he was hopeful that at last the people in the countries concerned would be able to settle down developing their countries in peace and tranquility.

MOZAMBIQUE

Center for Surrendering Bandits Created

MB260719 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] A center for integrating former armed bandit collaborators, who have recently surrendered to our military forces, was created in the District of Namarroi, Zambizia Province. The center has already received 260 people and was created at the request of the former armed bandit collaborators in a meeting with the administrator of Namarroi. The Zambezia Provincial station said that the number of collaborators surrendering to our military forces in the past few weeks has increased considerably.

USSR Delegation Extends Condolences to Machel

MB311430 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Late yesterday afternoon President Samora Machel received a Soviet delegation of the Uzbekistani Communist Party which has been visiting Mozambique. The delegation presented condolences to President Samora Machel on the death of his father Moises Machel. During the audience, the Mozambican head of state was accompanied by members of his family and by party Political Bureau members Marcelino dos Santos and Joaquim Chissano.

NAMIBIA

Toivo Schedules High-Profile Tour of Europe

MB300958 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 May 84 p 2

[By Tony Weaver, *MAIL* Africa Bureau]

[Text] Windhoek — Mr Andima Toivo ja Toivo, SWAPO's co-founder and a Central Committee member, is on a high-profile, diplomatic whistle-stop tour of Europe which may include a meeting with the Pope.

Many of Mr Toivo's meetings seem calculated to get in a word for SWAPO on South-West African independence before the arrival of the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, who arrived in Lisbon yesterday. A SWAPO spokesman in Paris told the Africa Bureau yesterday that Mr Toivo, on his first visit to Europe ever, "is a little unwell, but it has been incredible for him seeing all these historic places, of which he had previously only seen pictures, for the first time."

He had had "a very emotional meeting" with Mr Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister, on Friday, at which he reaffirmed France's commitment to United Nations Resolution 435, with no support from France for attempts by South Africa and the Multiparty Conference to bypass it. Mr Tuliameni Kalomo said Mr Toivo had discussed war experiences with Mr Cheysson, as they had both served in the Second World War.

Mr Toivo's schedule includes:

— A meeting last week with Mr Christophe Mitterrand, son of the French president and Mr Francois Mitterrand's deputy adviser on African affairs.
— Consultations on Monday with the foreign minister of Belgium, Mr Leo Tindemans, as well as with Mr Edgar Pisanei, commissioner for development and cooperation of the European Economic Community.
— A meeting in London last week with Mr Malcolm Rifkind, minister of state at the foreign office.
— On Friday, Mr Toivo meets Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West Germany's deputy chancellor and minister of foreign affairs.
— From Germany, he travels through Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark, for meetings with senior government members.
— He then travels to the Netherlands on the personal invitation of the Dutch foreign minister, Mr Hans van den Broek, Mr Kalomo said.
— From the Netherlands, Mr Toivo travels to Rome, and, according to Mr Kalomo, the Pope had said through a Vatican spokesman, he would gladly meet the elder statesman of Namibian politics should their schedules coincide.

Mr Kalomo said Mr Toivo had, in his meeting with Mr Cheysson, criticised France for allowing Mr Botha on to French soil for the laying of a foundation stone at Delville Wood. "But Mr Cheysson assured him the visit did not carry the official stamp of approval, and the visit was completely unofficial," Mr Kalomo said. Mr Toivo is increasingly being used by SWAPO as a roving ambassador for the movement and he is presently being tipped to take over the portfolio of secretary for defence. Mr Richard Kapelwa, present leader of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, is in an acting position, following the death of Mr Peter Nanyemba two years ago.

MPC Member Blames USSR for SWAPO Lusaka Action

MB270613 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] A member of the Multiparty Conference [MPC] of South-West Africa, Chief Kuaima Riruako, says Soviet advisers were responsible for the SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma refusing to sign the final document at the recent Lusaka talks on the territory's future. Addressing a report-back meeting at Katatura, Chief Riruako said a Soviet representative had requested Nujoma on the last day of the meeting not to sign the document. Chief Riruako once again appealed to SWAPO to join the MPC. He made it clear, however, that the conference was not prepared to enter into secret negotiations with SWAPO.

SWAPO Representative Condemns U.S. Policy

EA301519 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GMT 29 May 84

[ANC program]

[Excerpt] The chief representative of SWAPO to the East African nations, Comrade (Tenas Riswani), has vehemently condemned the policy of the United States which ignored the (?will of the majority). He also blamed Washington for all the crimes committed by the racists in Pretoria against independent Africa. He said it had become clear with the advent of power in the United States of the ultra-conservative administration of Ronald Reagan, in the [word indistinct] made Washington assign Namibia the role of (?apostate) in its political game. The United States was seeking by hook or by crook to compel African countries to abandon support to the liberation movements in southern Africa.

Comrade (Riswani) was speaking yesterday at a rally in Makerere University in Kampala to mark the 21st anniversary of the OAU. He said the white man was stubbornly pushing the notorious linkage ideas. SWAPO, concluded Comrade (Riswani), agreed to talk with South Africa with a view to achieving a cease-fire and implementing the UN plan for Namibia. (?Until this becomes a reality) the Namibian patriots will continue their struggle for freedom.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Denies Arranging Reagan-Botha Meeting

MB311915 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Our news team accompanying the prime minister's party to Europe reports that the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has strongly denied reports in British newspapers that he is arranging a meeting between Mr P.W. Botha and President Reagan of the United States. Mr Pik Botha said in answer to a question that reports of this nature were devoid of all truth.

Prime Minister Reaffirms Nkomati Accord Commitment

MB280615 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has reacted to allegations that South Africa is not honoring its obligations in terms of the Nkomati Accord. In response to inquiries, Mr Botha said he wished to reaffirm South Africa's commitment to the letter and spirit of the accord. He also wished to reaffirm his unequivocal rejection of acts of violence against Mozambique and South Africa. Mr Botha said the South African Government rejected terrorism wherever it occurred. South Africa intended making every effort to achieve peace, stability, and progress in Mozambique and South Africa and to encourage a spirit of good neighborliness between the two states to the benefit of all countries in the region.

Botha Says New Policy Formed for Blacks

MB270847 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] The South African Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, told a National Party [NP] rally that the government has developed a formula, whereby blacks could acquire freedom without revolution.

The prime minister was addressing a party rally at Graaf Reinet, held to celebrate 36 years of NP government. Botha said that the black people had their independent and national states where they were free, but he said the government had realized that millions of black people were living outside these states within the borders of the republic. He said it was because of this situation that a special cabinet committee has been established to find a solution to the problems. Botha said the government was not comtemplating a fourth chamber in parliament, but he said it was comtemplating a meaningful solution to achieve accord with them.

Villagers Appeal to Britain To Stop Forced Removal
MB311020 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] A group of Transvaal villagers has appealed to Britain to help stop their forced removal. The residents of Kwangema in the eastern Transvaal are due to be forcibly removed from their land under the Group Areas Act. They are appealing to Britain's Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to help them stay on the land. In a letter to the Queen, the villagers say the land had been given to them by the Queen's great grand father, King Edward VII. In a separate letter to Thatcher, the villagers asked her to appeal to South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha when he visits London to allow them to continue living at Kwangema. The villagers also asked the Queen: Since England gave us this land, how can South Africa take it away? Botha is due in London on Saturday.

Strong Action Urged Against Foreign Influence
MB311250 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, says a strong line should be taken against foreign influence in southern Africa to ensure that the region is not turned into a battlefield between East and West. Speaking at a Republic Day festival in Pretoria, organized by the city's Portuguese-speaking community, Mr Nel said the peoples of southern Africa were tired of the interference by outsiders. He said the leaders of southern Africa now realize and acknowledge that the increased activities of the superpowers in this part of the subcontinent could not in the long term be to the lasting benefit of growth and stability. Mr Nel said South Africa could never become a superpower, but the country was a regional power that could not be ignored if peace, progress, and stability were to be assured in this part of the world. Earlier this morning, the city's Portuguese community laid wreaths in Heroes Acre in Pretoria to commemorate the Portuguese and South African soldiers who have fallen in defense of the country.

Bophuthatswana Leader Returns From Europe, Israel
MB282004 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1521 GMT
28 May 84

[Text] Mafikeng, May 28, SAPA — President Lucas Mangope arrived in Mmabatho today after a twelve-day visit to Europe. In an interview, the president said he was overseas to inform the world about Bophuthatswana, to seek ways of improving the standard of education in the country and to invite investors. He visited France, Israel, and Switzerland, accompanied by cabinet ministers Mr T.M. Molatlhwa and Mr Rowan Cronje.

Racially Mixed Political Parties To Stay Illegal
MB311017 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English
31 May 84 p 4

[By Chris Freimond, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town — Growing conflict between the government and the Labor Party became more evident yesterday when the minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said racially mixed political parties would remain illegal. His statement issued in Cape Town came in spite of strong LP opposition to the government decision to reaffirm the principles of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act in proposed amendments to the law expected later this month.

Mr Klerk said: "The new constitution is indivisibly linked to the principle that each population group must exercise its participation in the democratic election process within a group context. Any other approach will be incompatible with the framework of the principles of the constitution."

But LP leaders have repeatedly said they believe it their right to put up candidates for both the House of Representatives (coloured) and the House of Delegates (Indians) in the August elections for the new parliament.

In one of the latest — and most defiant — developments, a Transvaal Indian member of the President's Council, Mr Salem Abram-Mayet, was elected to the Transvaal executive of the LP and challenged the government to prosecute him in terms of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act if it did not approve. The act prohibits involvement in party politics across racial lines. Its continued existence is fast becoming the first major test of the new era of "consensus politics", into which the government says it is moving.

In his statement yesterday, Mr de Klerk said the essence of the new dispensation was that group security would be assured and that group domination would be eliminated, while at the same time intergroup cooperation — and therefore interparty cooperation — would be made possible and enhanced.

Interview With ANC Official Continued
MB310908 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 29 May 84

["Second and final part" of interview with Thabo Mbeki, ANC National Executive Committee member, on "Spotlight Southern Africa" program with unidentified reporter, date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified reporter] Last week Thabo Mbeki talked about relations between the ANC and Mozambique, and

between the ANC and Swaziland. This week I began by asking him about the ANC's attitude to latest peace initiatives launched in southern Africa by Mozambique and Angola.

[Mbeki] We would proceed, given that we are talking (?today), we will proceed from the decisions taken by the frontline states in the presence of SWAPO and the ANC in Arusha. When this question was directed as it was at the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka agreement in Arusha, (?then) everbody in the region and other parts of the world had commented on this question, when those agreements were entered into. The important thing about the Arusha frontline states summit, was that it met after these agreements and it met to discuss, among other things, those agreements, and it met in order to take a common position and, as I say, a common position was reached in the presence both of SWAPO and the ANC, actively participating in the conference.

As far as (?this), there have been no restrictions and I (?think it clear) that (?the region) has again reaffected certain fundamental positions. It reaffected the need for support for the ANC and SWAPO. It reaffected the need for continuation of the struggle in both countries by all means, including armed struggle, and therefore the need for the independent states of the region to support ANC and SWAPO in that armed struggle. It is (?said) that the independent states of the region have got an obligation to assist liberation movements in their international work. To once more come back to the question of [words indistinct], to receive and protect and assist refugees coming from Namibia and South Africa.

So, very many basic positions. So, the issue here — the important issue — is the forces of progress have changed in the region, having come together in Arusha and agreed that this is the way, the direction we want to pursue. We want the destruction of colonialism in Namibia. We want the destruction of apartheid in South Africa. We want the liberation of both these peoples. Really, the principal question that faces the region is the implementation of that perspective. In that sense, [word indistinct] common position has overtaken whatever problems, differences, misunderstandings might have arisen as a result of those agreements which you referred to.

[Reporter] Are you saying that there is now a sense of unity in this (word indistinct)?

[Mbeki] Certainly, there is sense of unity, sense of common commitment to proceed in one direction, in the direction that is agreed to by everyone. And it is the direction which [words indistinct]. And the important thing is we (?maintain action) and that we move in the direction as agreed.

[Reporter] Now, I (?assume) that it is rather startling for many people in the region to see President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Botha of South Africa shaking hands and signing the Nkomati Accord. Under what conditions would the ANC be prepared to sit down at the negotiating table with the South African Government?

[Mbeki] Well, in the first instance I feel one ought to say that there isn't any suggestion whatsoever in the positions and postures and statements and so on of the South African regime that is even thinking of entering into any discussions with the genuine representatives of the people of South Africa. We must [word dinstinct] that the question is [word indistinct]. What the ANC is saying is that if Botha wanted to pose such a question, he would have to pose that question to the genuine leaders of the people of South Africa.

The first condition will be unconditional release of all political prisoners, lifting of bans, and (?so forth), so that the question Botha wanted to solve can immediately be discussed. That question will have to be posed to such a leadership, meeting all of us together. And it will be that leadership which will be in a position as to do we proceed with the talks, (?where to talk, with what persons), under what conditions, and so on. But the key element would be that such a proposition should be made to this united leadership of our people.

Radio Commentary Discusses Crocker's Visit

MB280804 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 May 84

[Station commentary: "South-West Africa"]

[Text] The fact that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker is back in the subcontinent for talks with South Africa and Zambia is an indication that the South-West Africa/Namibia independence process has reached a crucial stage. This has been brought about by a sequence of events, including the Lusaka talks 2 weeks ago between the principal parties involved in the South-West Africa issue, the diplomatic initiatives launched in Africa and the United States by members of the territory's Multiparty Conference [MPC], and the fact that South Africa is poised for the final stage of withdrawing its troops from southern Africa.

These developments, and how to proceed further, are undoubtely at the top of the list of discussions between Dr Crocker and the region's leaders. Before leaving the United States last Thursday, he had talks with the UN secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar, and also took part in a television program. Dr Crocker, the chief American negotiator in the independence process for South-West Africa/Namibia, expressed the belief that the stage had now been reached which was encouraging all key decisionmakers to think in terms of bringing matters to a head. There was now the possibility, he said, of a basis on which difficult decisions could be taken.

Chief among these decisions is one which will have to be taken by the Angolan Government. It alone will have to decide whether or not to repatriate the massive Cuban force from its territory. The peaceful resolution of Angola's internal problems as well as the holding of free and fair elections leading up to the independence for South-West Africa/Namibia are entirely dependent on that decision.

Although the steps leading up to the peaceful solution of southern Africa's complex and interrelated problems are now more encouraging than ever before, they will remain frozen until the Cubans withdraw from Angola. This prerequisite for South-West Africa/Namibia's independence has been stated repeat-

edly by South Africa and the United States. There can be no question of relenting on this issue. There can be no peace in southern Africa while this foreign military force, brought in at the behest of the Soviet Union, remains in the region.

SWAZILAND

15 ANC Detainees Released; 6 Leave Country

MB311750 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Fifteen registered African National Congress [ANC] detainees were released on Monday from Matsapa Central Prison and Mbabane and Sidvokodvo police stations. Making this announcement, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' [UNHCR] resident representative, Mr Emmanuel Owusu, said that six of the released detainees left the country today for various African destinations. He said that the rest would be leaving the country as soon as arrangements for their next countries of asylum had been completed. Although Mr Owusu could not specify the day of the week when they are expected to leave, it is expected that they will leave before Friday. Mr Owusu also explained that their air fares had been paid by the UNHCR offices. The 15 detainees are understood to have been arrested on suspicion of providing logistic support for ANC combatants. It took Mr Owusu 3 weeks of negotiations to obtain the detainees' release. They were released on condition that they had found alternative asylum, and the rest of the group were given a week to prepare themselves to leave the country.

ZAMBIA

Rwandan President Makes 5-Day State Visit

Welcomed by Kaunda

MB291342 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] President Major General Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda arrived in Lusaka to a rousing welcome today at the start of a 5-day state visit to Zambia. Maj Gen Habyarimana was welcomed by his excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, at the Lusaka International Airport. Also on hand to welcome the Rwanda leader was party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba; Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia; Defense and Security Secretary of State Grey Zulu; members of the Central Committee; as well as thousands of Lusaka residents.

Maj Gen Habyarimana is expected to visit President Kaunda's former house in Chilenje and later lay a wreath at the Freedom Statue this afternoon. The Rwanda leader will thereafter call on Dr Kaunda before beginning official talks at State House. Maj Gen Habyarimana is scheduled to visit some industries in Kafue and Chilanga tomorrow morning and later tour Freedom House, where he is scheduled to address a rally. The visiting head of state is also scheduled to visit the Copperbelt and Livingstone, as well as attend a state dinner at a Lusaka hotel on Friday before returning to Rwanda on Saturday morning.

Talks Held

MB291959 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpts] Zambia and Rwanda have agreed to strengthen bilateral economic ties as a vital component in cementing trade within the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] and other regional economic bodies. The common view was expressed during official talks between his excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, and his visiting Rwandan counterpart, Juvenal Habyarimana, at State House this evening.

During the State House talks, Dr Kaunda expressed the hope that ministers on both sides will identify what each country can produce, so that they can exchange goods and trade with each other within the PTA. He said Rwanda was a very strong member of the PTA, and [words indistinct] Major General Habyarimana in the organization has been outstanding, and that it is through strong organizations like the PTA that the OAU can also be strengthened.

President Habyarimana said his country strongly supports the south-south cooperation and that this should be implemented through exchanges of programs like the ones initiated between Zambia and Rwanda. He said he hopes during his visit to Zambia, that the two countries will cement economic coperation in all fields based on the agreements already signed between them when President Kaunda visited Rwanda. The Rwandan leader praised Dr Kaunda for his wisdom, leadership, and the manner in which he has mobilized the Zambian people for peace, and lauded his courage in championing dialogue in Southern Africa. Earlier, President Habyarimana paid a courtesy call on Dr Kaunda before the first round of official talks. During the day, the Rwandan leader and his entourage visited President Kaunda's former home in Chilenje. President Habyarimana was accompanied to Chilenje by party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba. He was met on arrival there by the Lusaka Province Central Committee Member Fines Bulawayo; Foreign Affairs Minister of State Ottema Musuka; and Lusaka Province Political Secretary (Simon Kapunda). He was also greeted by choirs from the party, [word indistinct] dancers, and the national dance troupe, and hundreds of slogan-chanting Chilenje residents.

Visits Copperbelt

MB311520 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Visiting Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana has called for continued good relations between his country and Zambia for the benefit of the two peoples. He noted that the two countries' political parties — United National Independence Party and the National Revolutionary Movement for Development — shared the same views because they sought peace, unity, and development for their respective nations. Addressing a large crowd at Ndola Airport on arrival from Lusaka, Major General Habyarimana said development cannot be achieved without the ingredients of peace, unity, and love. The absence of these could cause chaos and confusion leading to a delay in achieving much needed development. The party secretary general, Mr Humphrey Mulemba, said Zambians one day would excel in food production

through the Preferential Trade Area. He was also speaking at Ndola Airport when he introduced President Habyarimana, whom he has accompanied on a 1-day tour of the Copperbelt today. Mr Mulemba said imperialists and their agents were using food as a tool to strangle African nations. He noted that the people of Rwanda and Zambia had taken the wise direction by laying more emphasis on self-sufficiency in food production.

President Habyarimana is on the third day of a 5-day state visit, which is his first to Zambia. He is also making a tour of Livingstone.

Kidnapping Cited in Border Problems With Zaire
MB311530 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Zambians living along the Zambia-Zaire border on the Copperbelt have been accused of causing unnecessary problems for the Zambia-Zaire Joint Permanent Commission because of their lust for money. Copperbelt Police Chief Julius Zulu made the accusation in Ndola today.

He was commenting on last Sunday's abduction of a 10-year-old Zambian boy from Chililabombwe by foreign nationals, who are reportedly demanding 5,000 kwacha for ransom. The grade two pupil was taken from his parents' home in Kakoso Township at 1000 and is being held at Kasumbalesa. Mr Julius Zulu warned Zambians along the border to stop collecting money from Zairian nationals promising to buy them essential commodities in return.

ZIMBABWE

President Banana Criticizes U.S. Support for RSA
MB282026 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 28 May 84

[Excerpt] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, today described as inconceivable the continued U.S. Government support for apartheid-ruled South Africa. In a speech at the opening of the General Committee meeting of the All-Africa Conference of Churches in Harare, Comrade Banana said internal repression by the Pretoria regime is sustained by powerful nations and their multinational corporations. He said while many Christians from the West and the developing nations have urged the severing of economic links with South Africa, the West has not only maintained economic and military ties, but has increased its cooperation with the Pretoria regime.

Comrade Banana pointed out that it is common knowledge that the Reagan administration has gone so far as to promote what it calls the constructive engagement policy, which is encouraging South Africa to increase internal repression and its aggression against neighboring black states. The president also hit out at the developed countries for exploiting developing nations in order to advance their own economies. He said while developing nations are partly to blame for their poverty because of poor planning, it is, however, the closed and exploitative economic patterns in developed countries which affect the poor nations.

Ministry To Create Single Judiciary System
MB301440 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, says it is the intention of his ministry to create a single judiciary system in Zimbabwe. Comrade Zvobgo was speaking when he opened a 1-year course for prosecutors, magistrates, and presiding officers at Domboshawa training center near Harare today. He said to achieve this, not only should the structure of the institutions be changed, but also the organs that make up that structure. Comrade Zvobgo said it makes sense, therefore, to conduct a joint course for those who are going to work under the new system. He called on court officials to be impartial, or else the public will loose confidence in the law. The minister also spoke against corruption, and said that their new profession demands responsible people.

Luncheon Held for Nigeria's Minister Gambari
MB251656 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The Pretoria regime has been reminded that if it wishes to solve its problems it should not look for them in the frontline states, because South Africa's problems are inside that country. Addressing a luncheon given in honor of his Nigerian counterpart, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, urged racist South Africa to abandon apartheid and talk to South African blacks about that country's future. Comrade Mangwende called on Pretoria to stop being intransigent and pointed out that the signing of agreements such as the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique is not enough.

Speaking on the same occasion, Dr Gambari spoke about the importance of preserving the unity of the OAU. He said the issue of Chad and the SDAR should not be allowed to divide the OAU, which should be kept intact as the vanguard of peace and stability in Africa. Meanwhile, Dr Ibrahim Gambari has paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, at his official residence in Harare. Dr Gambari conveyed a message from the Nigerian leader, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, to Comrade Mugabe. Earlier, the Nigerian minister paid a courtesy call on the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, at State House.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Tunisia
MB311842 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Zimbabwe and Tunisia today signed an economic, technical and scientific, and cultural agreement. Under the agreement, a joint commission is expected to be established soon to investigate specific areas of cooperation. The agreement was signed in Harare today by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and the Tunisian ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Moncef Keddadi. Comrade Mangwende described the agreement as a bold step towards the attainment of an African economic community by the year 2000. The minister said it is important to establish a just international

economic order so that prices for raw materials from developing countries cannot be determined by the industrialized world.

In reply, the Tunisian ambassador said the implementation of the agreement would be to the mutual benefit of the two countries, adding that this should be done within the spirit of the OAU.

Acting High Commissioner in London Recalled
MB311832 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Former Zimbabwean acting high commissioner in London, Comrade (Solomon Kajise), has been recalled home. Comrade (Kajise), who arrived in Harare last Friday, was recalled pending a possible posting. He replaced Comrade (Robert Zuwayra), who was recalled to Zimbabwe in March last year after a parliamentary committee uncovered a scandal involving the misuse of government funds.